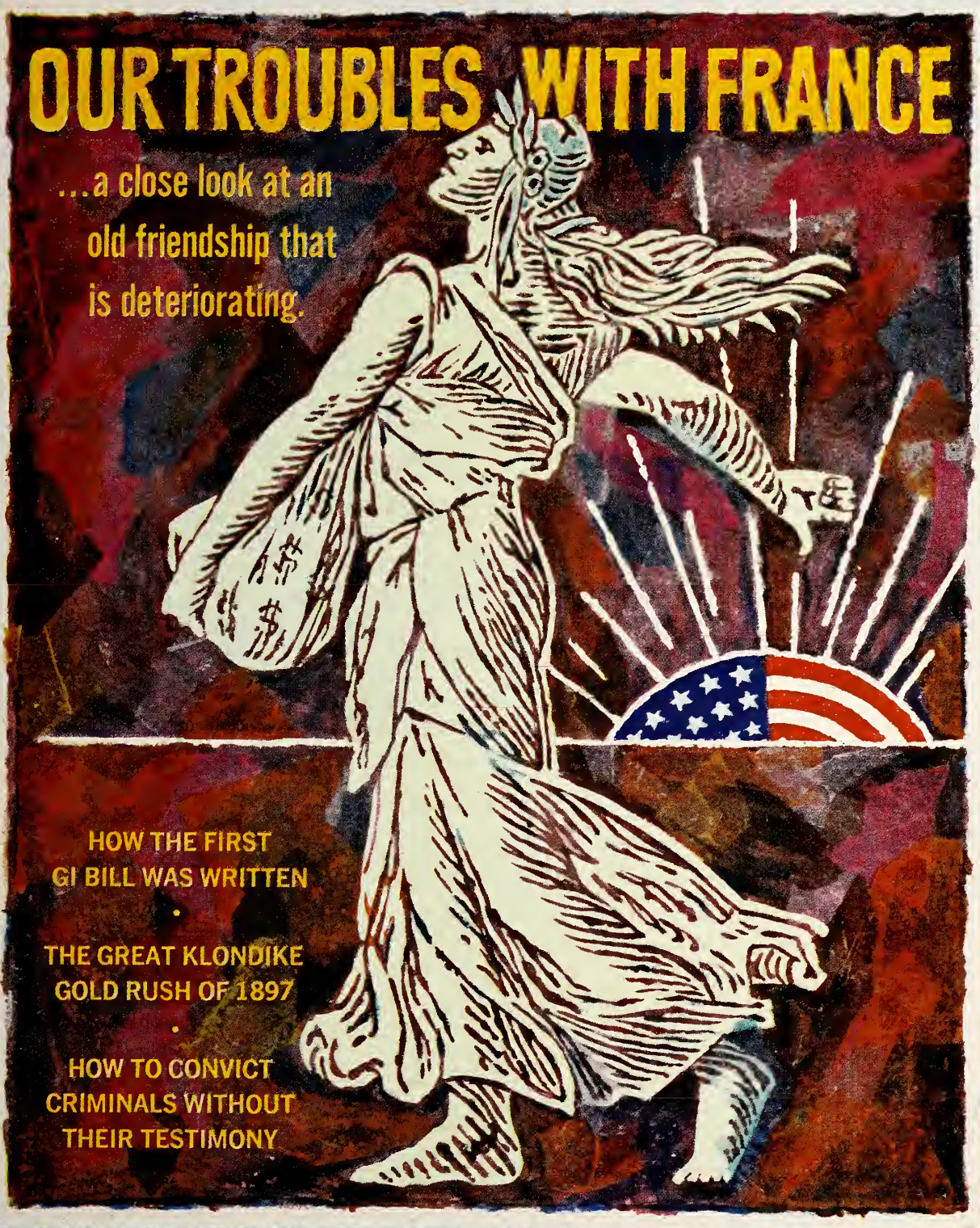
THE AMERICAN 20c · JANUARY 1969

LEGION

MAGAZINE



OUR TROUBLES WITH FRANCE

...a close look at an old friendship that is deteriorating.

HOW THE FIRST GI BILL WAS WRITTEN

•

THE GREAT KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH OF 1897

•

HOW TO CONVICT CRIMINALS WITHOUT THEIR TESTIMONY

In Sincere Tribute...

This Magnificent New Painting Reproduced in Full Color

with a 12-Month Calendar for the New Year

ONLY **$1**

As a fitting and enduring memorial tribute, this 1969 12-month calendar features a superb full-color art reproduction of the famous painting, "Brothers United", by the noted American artist, Alton S. Tobey. This beautiful portrait of John and Robert Kennedy truly merits a place of prominence in your home and office. Here is a painting you will value and cherish not only throughout the coming year, but for a lifetime.

Unfortunately, the small illustration here cannot possibly show you the exquisite colors and masterful detail rendered by the artist. Only when you actually receive this unique "Brothers United" calendar will you fully appreciate its rare dramatic beauty. It measures a full two feet high—24" x 12"—and is magnificently reproduced on fine vellum-finish stock. We urge you to order promptly while the supply lasts. (Limit: three per family, please.) This offer will not be repeated.

SUPPLY LIMITED – MAIL COUPON TODAY

G&K SALES CO., Dept. AL-19
4 EAST 46 STREET
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10017

Please send me _____ large 24" x 12"
(quantity)
1969 calendar(s) featuring the famous painting, "Brothers United", in full color. I enclose $1 (plus 10c shipping charge) for each calendar ordered on full money-back guarantee.
(Please Print)
Enclosed is $_____
0338-4100
Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

"Brothers United" *by Alton S. Tobey*

1969

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4	1	1	1 2 3 4 5
5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	6 7 8 9 10 11 12
12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	13 14 15 16 17 18 19
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	20 21 22 23 24 25 26
26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	27 28 29 30
		30 31	

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	1 2 3 4 5	1 2
4 5 6 7 8 9 10	8 9 10 11 12 13 14	6 7 8 9 10 11 12	3 4 5 6 7 8 9
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	15 16 17 18 19 20 21	13 14 15 16 17 18 19	10 11 12 13 14 15 16
18 19 20 21 22 23 24	22 23 24 25 26 27 28	20 21 22 23 24 25 26	17 18 19 20 21 22 23
25 26 27 28 29 30 31	29 30	27 28 29 30 31	24 25 26 27 28 29 30
			31

SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT	SUN MON TUE WED THU FRI SAT
1 2 3 4 5 6	1 2 3 4	1	1 2 3 4 5 6
7 8 9 10 11 12 13	5 6 7 8 9 10 11	2 3 4 5 6 7 8	7 8 9 10 11 12 13
14 15 16 17 18 19 20	12 13 14 15 16 17 18	9 10 11 12 13 14 15	14 15 16 17 18 19 20
21 22 23 24 25 26 27	19 20 21 22 23 24 25	16 17 18 19 20 21 22	21 22 23 24 25 26 27
28 29 30	26 27 28 29 30 31	23 24 25 26 27 28 29	28 29 30 31
		30	

© RTV SALES, INC., 1968

The American

LEGION

Magazine

Contents for January 1969

OUR TROUBLES WITH FRANCE 6
BY LEAVITT ASHLEY KNIGHT, JR.
A close look at the political policies of France's Charles de Gaulle that have led to a deterioration of French-American popular regard.

THE GREAT KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH OF 1897 12
BY LYNWOOD MARK RHODES
There had been nothing like it before, there has been nothing like it since, and there can never be anything like it again.

SHOULD WE MAINTAIN OUR PRESENT STATUS IN THE CANAL ZONE? 18
TWO SIDES OF A NATIONAL QUESTION
PRO: SEN. JOHN G. TOWER (R-TEX.)
CON: SEN. E. L. BARTLETT (D-ALASKA)

HOW TO CONVICT CRIMINALS WITHOUT THEIR TESTIMONY 20
BY RICHARD CURTIS
A report on scientific crime detection methods that could help remove the hobbles placed on law enforcement officers by recent Court decisions.

HOW THE FIRST GI BILL WAS WRITTEN (Part I) 24
BY R. B. PITKIN
First of a two-part series on the dramatic fight waged by The American Legion for enactment of the GI Bill of WW2. A 50th Anniversary Feature.

THE LEGION STARTS ITS SECOND 50 YEARS 30
BY NATIONAL COMMANDER WILLIAM C. DOYLE
The National Commander kicks off our next 50 years with an account of Legionnaire action now, and of an ideal for the future from the past.

Departments

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR 2
DATELINE WASHINGTON 4
LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS 29
VETERANS NEWSLETTER 31
NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION 33
PERSONAL 54
LEGION SHOPPER 55
PARTING SHOTS 56

Manuscripts, artwork, cartoons submitted for consideration will not be returned unless a self-addressed, stamped envelope is included. This magazine assumes no responsibility for unsolicited material.

JANUARY 1969

Volume 86, Number 1

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
Notify Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206 using Post Office Form 3578. Attach old address label and give old and new addresses with ZIP Code number and current membership card number. Also be sure to notify your Post Adjutant.

The American Legion Magazine
Editorial & Advertising Offices
720 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York 10019

Publisher, James F. O'Neil

Editor
Robert B. Pitkin

Art Editor
Al Marshall

Assistant Editor
John Andreola

Associate Editors
Roy Miller
James S. Swartz

Assistant Art Editor
Walter H. Boll

Production Manager
Art Bretzfield

Copy Editor
Grail S. Hanford

Circulation Manager
Dean B. Nelson
Indianapolis, Ind.

Advertising Director
Robert P. Redden

Advertising Sales Representatives
JE Publishers Representive Co.
8380 Melrose Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90069

420 Market Street
San Francisco, California 94111

The American Legion Publications Commission:
James E. Powers, *Macon, Ga. (Chairman)*; Benjamin B. Truskoski, *Bristol, Conn. (Vice Chairman)*; James R. Kelley, *Radnor, Pa. (National Commander's Representative)*; Lang Armstrong, *Spokane, Wash.*; Charles E. Booth, *Huntington, W. Va.*; Adolph F. Bremer, *Winona, Minn.*; Clovis Copeland, *Little Rock, Ark.*; Raymond Fields, *Guymon, Okla.*; Chris Hernandez, *Swannah, Ga.*; Mylio S. Kraja, *Youngstown, Ohio*; Russell H. Laird, *Des Moines, Iowa*; George D. Levy, *Sumter, S.C.*; Frank C. Love, *Syracuse, N.Y.*; Morris Meyer, *Starkville, Miss.*; J. H. Morris, *Baton Rouge, La.*; Harry H. Schaffer, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*; Stephen F. Steele, *Faribault, Minn.*; Bradley J. Stephens, *Los Altos, Calif.*; George B. Stover, *Jonestown, Pa.*; Wayne L. Talbert, *Delphi, Ind.*; J. Cornelius Tromp, *Manhattan, Ill.*; Robert H. Wilder, *Dadeville, Ala.*; E. Meade Wilson, *Mulberry, Fla.*; Edward McSweeney, *New York, N.Y.* (Consultant)

The American Legion Magazine is published monthly at 1100 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201 by The American Legion, Copyright 1968 by The American Legion. Second-class postage paid at Louisville, Ky. Price: single copy, 20 cents; yearly subscription, $2.00. Order nonmember subscriptions from the Circulation Department of The American Legion, P.O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

Editorial and advertising offices: 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Wholly owned by The American Legion, with National Headquarters at Indianapolis, Ind. 46206. William C. Doyle, *National Commander*.

NONMEMBER SUBSCRIPTIONS
Send name and address, including ZIP number, with $2 check or money order to: Circulation Dept., P. O. Box 1954, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

POSTMASTER:
Send Form 3579 to P.O. Box 1954
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not neeessarily express the poliey of The Ameriean Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreeiated, but they eannot be aeknowledged or answered, due to laek of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal serviees whieh may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Serviee Officer, or your state (Department) American Legion Hq. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

AEF TRIBUTE

SIR: Congratulations on your splendid story of the AEF ("The Battle Record of the American Army in WW1," November). Few people today know the story of the dramatic events of the summer of 1918, when the Americans decided the war on the banks of the Marne. You did a wonderful job of telling the story of the efforts and accomplishments of 1918, and of the fighting qualities of some of the finest soldiers America has produced.

JOHN F. LINDEN
Hibbing, Minn.

LUKE, THE BALLOON BUSTER

SIR: On behalf of the whole Luke family, I want to thank you and Mr. Tom Mahoney, the author, for the excellent article, "Alvin York and Frank Luke: Legendary WW1 Heroes" (November). It makes us proud to know that men still remember Frank Luke, Jr., as "the greatest fighter ever to fly." This quote being made by Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker. I hope your readers enjoyed the article as much as we did.

BILL LUKE, JR.
Phoenix, Ariz.

SIR: Beside our own Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker and Frank Luke, two other American airmen won the Medal of Honor in WW1. They were 2nd Lieutenants Erwin Bleckley, of Wichita, Kan., and Harold Goettler, of Chicago, Ill. They were killed in action together. Bleckley was actually an artilleryman (130th FA), but flew as an observer with the 50th Aerial Squadron, along with pilot Goettler. Your story on Luke credited only Luke and Rickenbacker as flying MH winners in WW1.

WILLIAM VAN DUSEN
Eastern Air Lines
New York, N.Y.

In addition to Lieutenants Bleckley and Goettler, Donald Wright of Silver Bay, Minn., has also pointed out to us that Marine Corps Gunnery Sgt. Robert Guy Robinson got the Medal of Honor as tail-gunner.

And, finally, as we discovered on rechecking, Marine 2nd Lt. Ralph Talbot (after whom the Navy named a destroyer) also won the Medal. He was the pilot of Robinson's plane.

DIVISION PATCHES

SIR: Your November story on the origin of shoulder patches labeled the patch showing the Southern Cross as belonging to the 23rd Division. This was the patch of the only unnumbered division in WW2, the Americal Division. How did it become the patch of the 23rd?

PAUL H. DAVIS, JR.
El Paso, Tex.

SIR: Has the Americal Division been given a number, or did you err?

R.W. BUCKLEY
Redmond, Wash.

SIR: You were incorrect. The 23rd patch as illustrated is actually that of the Americal Division.

PETE POTOCKY
Waukegan, Ill.

The Americal Division was officially designated the 23rd Division in December 1954. It still retains the name as well as the number. Some folks often take Americal as a misprint for American. The "cal" comes from "New Caledonia," where the division was formed in a hurry out of troops on New Caledonia during the crisis in the Solomons in WW2. It had a tremendous war record in WW2, and has been serving in Vietnam as the 23rd.

SIR: The simple headstone on Gen. William T. Sherman's grave in Calvary Cemetery in St. Louis includes five corps insignia worn by soldiers he commanded in the Civil War. I understand that all the Eastern army (in the Civil War) wore corps insignia, too.

DANIEL BARTLETT
St. Louis, Mo.

Yes. A corps, of course, is two or more divisions under one command, but not enough to constitute a field army. The Army confirms that the first officially recognized *division* patch was the Wildcat patch of the 81st Division in WW1.

TOPPING OFF

SIR: I have just finished reading the November issue and want to compliment you on the excellent articles concerning World War One. Your magazine is on the top of my list and I wish it were published more often than monthly.

JAMES W. JANZ
Rudolph, Wis.

LETTER OF THANKS

SIR: I would like to take this opportunity to thank all who responded to Maj. Marion L. Brown's letter (March 1968) asking for donations of personal hygiene articles for wounded Vietnamese soldiers. The response was tremendous, and donations came from throughout the United States. The gifts were distributed to Phan Thanh Cian Hospital by a group of officers and men from the Logistical Support Activity, Can Tho.

"Hi-Lite," a paper published in Vietnam by the U. S. Army Support Command Saigon, carried a story relating contributions made and actions by The American Legion. Thank you again on behalf of all the officers and men for your support of this project. Without the time and effort expended by The American Legion, this service to the wounded Vietnamese soldiers would have been impossible.

SELVYN H. FRENCH, LTC, CE
Commanding
Can Tho, S. Vietnam

SPRING FORWARD, FALL BACK

SIR: I appreciate the coverage the October Pro & Con feature has received. ("Should We Have Year-Round Daylight Saving Time?") As one of the protagonists, I am getting letters from all over the United States and it is amazing to find out how controversial an issue daylight saving time really is.

REP. JOHN W. WYDLER (N.Y.)
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

THE MODEL T

SIR: I wish to commend you on your article "The Marvelous Model T Ford" (October). As a senior citizen, I have had the great pleasure of driving and maintaining all Fords, from Model T's, Model A's and later. The Model T fulfilled its duty the best of all. Author Lyman Nash covered about every trick used, but he failed to recall the delights of the lights on a real dark night. My, how I used to slip the clutch to get the engine going fast enough to light up the headlights when running on magneto. And how about jacking up a rear wheel when you couldn't get started any other way? Thanks for a good article, well written.

WILLIAM P. KEESLER
Cleveland, Miss.

SEEKS WW2 GLIDER PILOTS

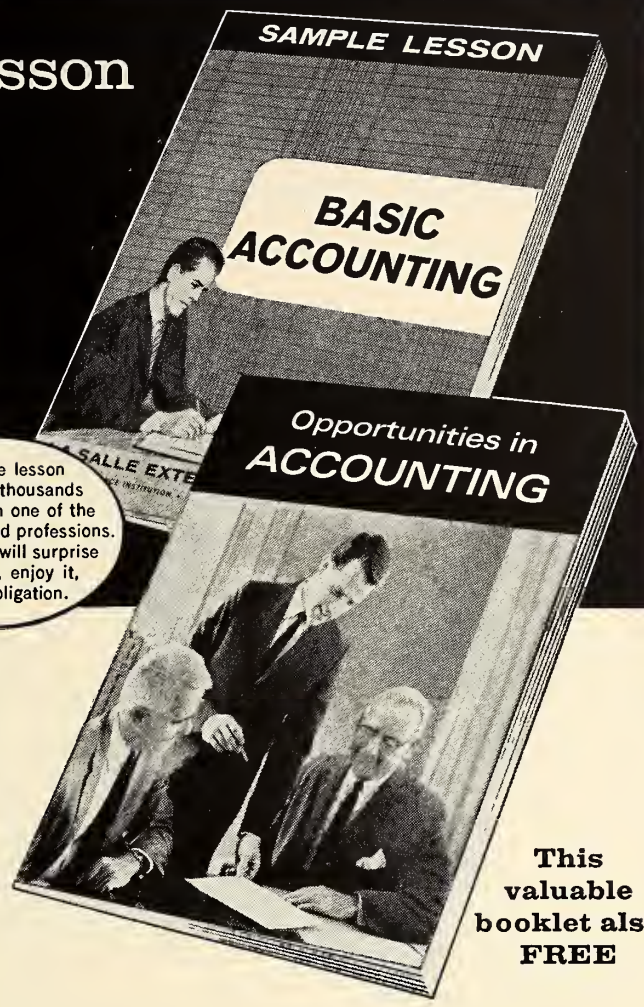
SIR: The World War II Combat Glider Pilots Association is anxious to contact as many as possible of the 6,000 glider pilots of WW2 who are, today, scattered all over the U.S. Would those who are eligible write to me?

LT. COL. FRANK MOORE, USAF (RET.)
National Commander
World War II Combat Glider Pilots Ass'n
5647 196th Street
Fresh Meadow, N.Y. 11365

ERRATA

Several readers have noted two errors of unit and date in our November article "The Battle Record of the American Army in WW1." The 7th Regiment that relieved the Marines at Belleau Wood was part of the 3rd Division, not the 2nd. In the battle of the Meuse-Argonne, Montfaucon did not fall on Oct. 8, 1918, but on Sept. 27. We are grateful to the readers who took the pains to note these errors so that we might correct them here.

This Free sample lesson can start you on a high-pay career as ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, or CPA



This same lesson has helped thousands get started in one of the world's best-paid professions. Its simplicity will surprise you. Try it, enjoy it, without obligation.

You can learn Accounting in your spare time at home

The demand for trained Accountants far exceeds the number available. Salaries keep going higher, promotions come faster. Why remain in a dull job with insufficient pay when you can prepare easily—*in your spare time*—for the big rewards which are being offered today by the Accounting profession?

To prove this to yourself, send for the interesting sample lesson which demonstrates the remarkable LaSalle method of home training. This lesson is yours free of cost or obligation. It will show you how you are guided step by step through actual Accounting work, how you learn by doing, how thoroughly you are prepared for every Accounting task you will be called upon to handle in business.

No previous experience required

LaSalle's distinguished faculty of expert Accountants and CPA instructors starts you right at the beginning, then supervises, corrects and grades your work all the way—right up to training you to take a Certified Public Accountant examination, if this is your eventual goal. You train in your spare time—*at your own pace*—without losing a single day from the job you now have. The cost of instruction is remarkably low.

Which of today's many positions do you want?

Regardless of your present job—if you want to become a professional Accountant, Controller, Auditor, Income Tax Specialist, Government Accountant, or Public Accountant, LaSalle has the exact plan to prepare you rapidly and inexpensively. You will be trained for a high-pay position, or you may decide eventually to establish an Accounting business of your own—with hours of your own choosing.

For over sixty years, LaSalle has been a world leader in business education. It has provided training at home to more than 1,500,000 ambitious men and women. That is why a LaSalle diploma in Accounting is a credential respected by employers. See for yourself. Mail the coupon now for your free sample lesson and a copy of the booklet "Opportunities in Accounting." LaSalle, 417 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois 60605.

Opportunities for women, too... full or part time

The Accounting profession offers many splendid positions to women as well as men. You can earn an independent income either in a full-time career or in your spare hours. Accounting is an interesting, uncrowded field where women are welcome. Age is no barrier; working hours may be flexible; pay is excellent. LaSalle prepares you at home without interfering with your present duties.

This valuable booklet also FREE

LaSalle graduates report up to 56% increase in pay within one year

"My salary has more than doubled since enrolling with LaSalle, and due to my fine training, my salary is still growing . . .The training I have received has already proven its worth to me."

—William T. Black, Canoga Park, Calif.

"My salary is 305% more than when I first started to work. I am employed by the State of Alabama as an accountant. This is a professional rating. Being a LaSalle graduate has meant so much!"

—Mrs. Anne P. Cox, Elmore, Alabama

"Thanks to my LaSalle training I hold the position of office manager. My earnings have risen from $70.00 per week to $175.00 per week with many fringe benefits."

—Mary M. Nyberg, Hollydale, Calif.

"I am a strong supporter of LaSalle. My salary has increased two and three-quarters times—due to my training with LaSalle. Thanks for your splendid cooperation."

—James M. Umphlett, Cody, Wyoming

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

A Correspondence Institution

417 S. Dearborn, Dept. 85-092, Chicago, Illinois 60605

Please send me, free of cost or obligation, your sample lesson and illustrated booklet "Opportunities in Accounting."

Name.....Age.....

Address.....Apt No.....

City.....

State.....Zip No.....

191

D. C. DATA DILEMMA. HOUSING COSTS GOING UP. POVERTY RX?

Official Washington, already deeply concerned with air and water pollution, traffic-jammed streets and other problems stemming from our rapid technological progress, has a new worry . . . the coming crisis in communications.

The problem of too much information, already plaguing the postal system and Wall Street, is growing so big and so fast that communications in the United States are rushing "toward a state of total confusion," says John F. Kincaid, Commerce Department's top science aide.

To date, the computers are aggravating rather than alleviating the problem. They are helping turn out and store more data at an ever faster clip, but man's capacity for intake of the information is still limited. What's needed, says Kincaid, is not more "idiot" machines with fantastic speeds of computation, but decision-making machinery and systems. Kincaid thinks that within a generation, computer systems can be developed to ease the problem, if the United States is not buried under data before.

Over the past ten years the cost of home building has risen by some 30%, nearly two-thirds of the jump taking place over the past three years . . . with every indication that new housing construction will continue its climb in price. That's the outlook to be drawn from figures emanating out of government bureaus in the nation's capital. The various costs of housing . . . construction, mortgage interest, real estate taxes, property insurance, maintenance and repairs . . . are all moving up. For example, labor costs over the decade have gone up from $2.50 per hour for skilled workers to about $6.00; from about $1.50 an hour for common labor to about $4.30.

As against these figures, the general cost of living in the United States--as measured by the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index--has increased only some 20% over the 1959-1968 period.

Among questions confronting the new Administration is a Congressional subcommittee recommendation that "every American who is able and willing to work should be guaranteed a job which pays a living wage."

The recommendation--recently issued in a report of the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower and Poverty, covering seven months of inquiry--is one of a cluster aimed at eliminating the poverty of 29.7 million Americans.

Who are the poor? The poverty line as measured by the subcommittee is $3,335 per year for a family of four living in the city; $2,345 for a farm family. The poor include 5.4 million elderly and 12.5 million children.

The subcommittee also would create 2.4 million new jobs, provide skill-development and job-placement programs costing some $5.5 billion a year, raise the national minimum wage to $2 an hour and provide added revenue to needy families through a negative income tax.

PEOPLE AND QUOTES

NIXON KNOWS

"I know how it feels to lose a close one. . . I can say this—winning's a lot more fun." **President-elect Nixon.**

A BETTER AMERICA

". . . if constructive leaders of both parties join together now, we shall be able to go on with the business of building the better America we all seek—in a spirit of peace and harmony." **Vice President Humphrey.**

POLICE NEED HELP

"We are a thin blue line. We cannot hold this line alone." San Francisco Police Chief **Thomas J. Cahill.**

"POOR" POWER

"Perhaps the most valuable asset going for us in the struggle against poverty is the surprising inner strength of many of the poor themselves." **Sen. Edward Brooke,** R-Mass.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

"We are not preventing enough crime, apprehending enough criminals or rehabilitating enough offenders." **Patrick V. Murphy,** Head of Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

TROUBLED GENERATION

"Even the shock of sudden peace will not bring serenity to a troubled generation." **Kingman Brewster,** president, Yale University.

H-BOMB FEARS

"The youngster hears the H-bomb ticking away much louder than his elders do." **Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.**

YOUTH REVOLUTION

"Instead of worrying about how to suppress the youth revolution, we of the older generation should be worrying about how to sustain it." **John D. Rockefeller, III,** philanthropist.

WILL YOUR NAME APPEAR IN THE AMERICAN LEGION'S GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

ROSTER OF HONOR?

YOUR ENTRY is the coupon at right.

All who donate $1 or more to the Legion's 50th Anniversary Gift to the Nation on or before the Legion's official 50th Birthday will be entered in the Roster of Honor, permanently enshrined in the National Headquarters Archives.

Our Gift to the Nation is permanent lighting for the presently unlit Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery.

It is not too late to add your name to those already compiled for the Golden Anniversary Roster of Honor, if you act now.

Take pains to fill out the coupon *very clearly* so that your name may be correctly entered in the Roster of Honor.

Please write check payable to AMERICAN LEGION GIFT TO THE NATION. Please use the address on the coupon below.

R

GIFT TO THE NATION
American Legion Nat'l Hq.
PO Box 1055
Indianapolis, Ind. 46206

Do Not Send Cash Through the Mails

Amount Enclosed $_____

Here is my donation to our 50th Anniversary GIFT TO THE NATION. I understand my name will be entered in the permanent Legion Archives, and that I will receive a postcard acknowledgement, stamped with a March 15 First Day of Issue Legion commemorative postage stamp (none after March 15, 1969).

NAME_____
(Print so clearly that your name may be copied into the Archives without chance of error.)

ADDRESS_____

_____

Legion Post (number and state)_____

Auxiliary Unit (number and state)_____

Sons of The American Legion Squadron (number and state)

_____

If more than one donor, attach name, address and Legion unit of others, and state amount of enclosure (not less than $1) to be credited to each.

Our Troubles With France

A close look at an old friendship that is deteriorating.

LEAVITT ASHLEY KNIGHT, JR.

AMERICANS HAVE long been considerably irritated, off and on, with the France of Charles de Gaulle.

Among things that have annoyed us have been:

His independent dealings with other powers, quite outside the frame of reference of our alliance as we see it, and often in ways that seem to have no purpose but to contradict our policies.

His keeping Britain out of the European Common Market, vetoing the wishes of the other five Common Market members.

His open criticism of our Vietnam policy.

His "raids" on our gold supply.

His separate relations with Communist powers, creating an uneasy fear of a separate French deal with them.

His withdrawal from the NATO military structure, and his expulsion of its headquarters from France.

His development of his own nuclear weapons system and his own nuclear weapons policy, and his refusal to go along with an international nuclear test-ban treaty.

His urging of independence for French Canada while a guest of Canada.

His withdrawal from the London gold pool, leaving us to hold the bag for France's share of the gold drain in it.

His counseling of other European nations not to rely too much on us for their defense.

His part in inciting the Congo mess, via a speech in the French Congo in 1958 that ignited a stampede for "freedom now" in the Belgian Congo, with dire consequences for all.

His refusal to pay France's share of the UN peacekeeping force in the Congo.

His urging Red Poland to claim clear title to the lands to the Oder-Neisse, to the consternation of West German repatriates who claim title to, if not possession of, the same lands.

His ambidextrous Middle East dealings to keep on both sides of the Israel-Arab conflict.

In a vacuum, one could say that as the head of an independent nation, De Gaulle has a right to do all of these things.

Indeed, De Gaulle has stood staunchly by us in every security matter that really counts. He has done us precious little harm, and much more good than most people are apt to realize unless they get out the record and read the history of France and Europe since WW2.

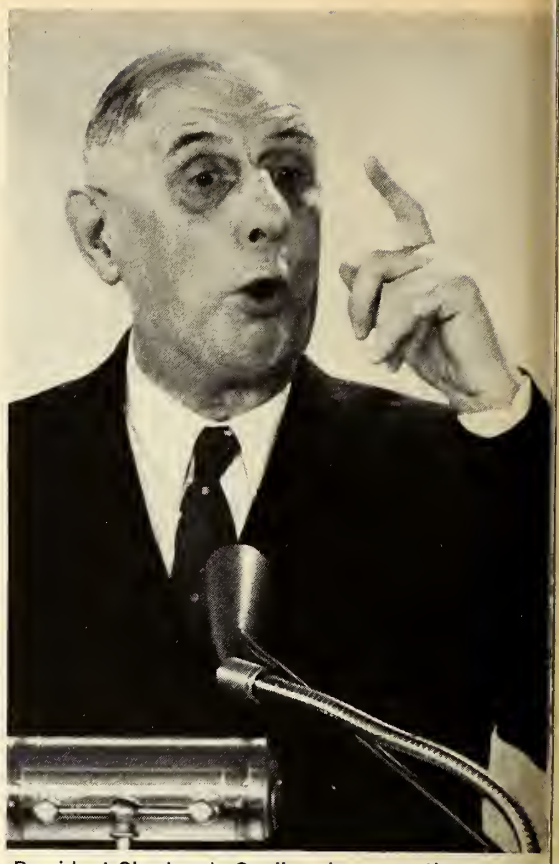
Even more, his economic policies are dangerously (for France and Europe) profitable for us, permitting American business to make inroads in all Europe to our gain and Europe's serious disadvantage.

Why, then, is popular irritation with him here so extreme? Chiefly for two reasons:

1. De Gaulle is playing an independent role (in dangerous times) as a member of a team of which we are the *de facto* leader. Our irritation here is not just a matter of pride. Our leadership was thrust upon us, and we couldn't transfer it if we wanted to. But De Gaulle makes our plays tough by calling his own signals from the halfback position while we are trying to quarterback the game. That's how many Americans see it.

2. For reasons of his own, many of the things De Gaulle does that irritate us are done precisely for effect. That is what really makes some Americans boil to the point of censuring De Gaulle in public, boycotting French products and urging some official retaliation for the seeming affronts he gives us.

Recently there were bills in Congress to demand that France pay her WW1 debts (an issue that has been dead since Hitler took over Germany). A popular resolution in the same vein passed the Legion's New Orleans convention. When American war veterans with their close blood ties to France will vote such a censure, Franco-American relations on the public opinion level are in a bad way. Nobody really expects the WW1 debts to be paid. Digging up this relic of 1918 was a sort of tit-for-tat, an echo of De Gaulle's attempt to disturb the treaty of 1763 in Canada. His own language, so to speak.



President Charles de Gaulle, whose mystique held a divided France together for 11 years.

But certainly any official U.S. retaliation for De Gaulle's irritants is out of the question. Instead, there is alarm in many offices in Washington at the deterioration of popular regard for one another here and in France. Historically, France is our oldest ally. Today, because of her importance on the continent, the Atlantic Alliance against the Communist monolith in Eastern Europe could hardly survive without her close support.

"A real falling out with France? Now wouldn't the Soviets love that!" said Rep. Paul Findley (Ill.) to this writer in November. Findley, a Republican member of the House Foreign Relations Committee, dreads a rupture with France over annoyances that are only skin deep. He delivered a lengthy "Call for U.S.-French Reconciliation" in the House on the 10th anniversary of De Gaulle's presidency of France last May 20. Presi-

dent Johnson, too, apparently felt that things on the people-to-people level were getting out of hand when he named Sargent Shriver to succeed Ambassador Charles Bohlen in Paris in 1968. Where Bohlen had a reputation for deep-seated suspicion of De Gaulle's France, Shriver embarked on a popularity campaign in Paris, with plenty of public ostentation and mingling on the "people" level. Meanwhile, President-elect Richard Nixon voiced nothing but respect for France and its government in the days preceding his inauguration.

"To make a balance sheet on De Gaulle," said Representative Findley, "it would be interesting to list what his statesmanship has accomplished that was far more vital to our own interests than the items of annoyance."

He had a longer list than we could print.

France was in a state of total collapse in 1958, and could have dragged most of free Europe into chaos with her. De Gaulle came out of retirement to put the pieces back together. Possibly no other man or group of men could have done it. The very elements of his personality that rub us the wrong way were the pills that lifted France out of anarchy and civil war. France had lost her grandeur. De Gaulle gave her his own. Fortunately, we don't know what would have happened without him.

If De Gaulle's "separate dealings" with West Germany annoy us, his act of burying the hatchet with France's ancient enemy was the achievement of a great statesman. For 44 years after 1870, France lived for revenge on Germany. Their mutual hatred helped make both

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC UNDERSTOOD ONLY A FEW OF THESE FRENCH ACTIONS

In Russia, in 1966, De Gaulle inspects Soviet troops at a base near Moscow. Later he saw a mock nuclear explosion, visited a missile site.

De Gaulle welcomes Huang Chen, Red China's first Ambassador to Paris, June 6, 1964.

Sept. 1967. De Gaulle makes an official visit to Communist Poland, and is hailed here as he rides through the streets of Katowice on Sept. 16.

1965. De Gaulle calls for break up of NATO military command. He later withdrew from it.

At left, De Gaulle takes a friendly ride with Britain's Queen Elizabeth in May 1960. At right, he celebrates the anniversary of the European Common Market in Rome, in 1967, by blocking Britain's entry to it.

He buried old hatreds by befriending West Germany's Chancellor Adenauer.

French Communists demonstrate for North Vietnam near our Paris Embassy, in 1966. France's strong Communist Party has lost political influence under De Gaulle.

In 1967 he shocked many with his interference in Canada's affairs while he was her guest.

French A bomb in Pacific. De Gaulle's separate nuclear policy worries us.

Our Troubles With France

world wars. For a France that was three times overrun by Germany to take the initiative—as De Gaulle did when he closed his hand over Adenauer's and forgot the past—is an act of greatness that no man can belittle. The stability of Europe and of our Atlantic Alliance were the beneficiaries.

It was not NATO, but its *joint military command,* that De Gaulle left. France remains true to the treaty and a member of NATO's council. She was among the NATO nations that jointly warned the Soviets, this past November, against any westward aggressions growing out of the Czech crisis. De Gaulle pulled out of the joint military command, to create an independent French force still pledged to NATO, chiefly because he felt France had too little to say in the NATO military command, and even too little command of NATO troops stationed on French soil. He felt it was dangerous for France to harbor troops over which she had little control. Further, he felt it necessary for France's bruised morale to enjoy every possible symbol of national importance. France has built up her military, especially her air force, under considerable economic strain. Her forces remain pledged to any common cause under the NATO treaty. De Gaulle's consistent answer to where France's military loyalty lies is: "With the Atlantic Alliance."

De Gaulle proposed a formal American-British-French leadership of NATO in Eisenhower's last term. According to Representative Findley, he went beyond that and proposed that the three jointly assume the sort of police powers around the world (not just in NATO) that have fallen heavily on the United States alone in recent years. Britain and America rejected the idea as an *open* arrangement. To De Gaulle it had to be open because of its importance to the French prestige he was trying to restore. So nothing came of it.

Our government is probably more concerned about France's independent nuclear force and her independent nuclear policy than any of her other seeming "offenses."

No sooner had we moved away from our former policy of "massive retaliation," than De Gaulle made it his own. Yet he has such a small nuclear arsenal compared to Russia's that many U.S. defense advisers fear it may become a nuclear irritant more than a deterrent.

France's few nuclear weapons still depend on airplane delivery. An effective French missile and nuclear submarine system is some years away. But De Gaulle blandly says that the possibility of just one of France's weapons getting through is a strong deterrent to any major Soviet military adventure west of the Iron Curtain.

Some Americans share the fears of our own defense experts. But others find De Gaulle's nuclear posture comforting, so long as France is on our side. They feel that two different Western nuclear policies, each with its own arsenal, vastly complicates Soviet risk estimates in considering any aggression.

They also quite frankly like the idea of an independent French nuclear policy as a deterrent to any ill-advised U.S. deal with the Sovets that might backfire on us through Soviet treachery. De Gaulle makes it impossible for the Soviets completely to settle the hash of the West by any deal with any misguided American administration.

UPI

De Gaulle took over in 1958 and restored a nation that was falling into anarchy. Even so, these mobs turned out at the time to oppose his new government.

If this comforts some Americans, De Gaulle says it is essential that Western Europe have the same comfort. It strengthens the Atlantic Alliance if Europe can feel that it has its *own* defenses and is not entirely at the mercy of American decisions.

He made this point with characteristic sharpness at the time of our Cuban missile crisis with Khrushchev.

De Gaulle declared himself staunchly on our side in the Cuban showdown, and then noted that he had been "informed" but not "consulted," even though we alerted U.S. troops on French soil, with consequent danger to France if Khrushchev had not backed down on Cuba. In that crunch, De Gaulle made our own excuses for us, instead of resorting to his supposed "arrogance." He said he assumed that time was too short for President Kennedy to have consulted with him. But the point that independent American decisions involve military risks for Europe, and could do so precipitously, was not lost.

De Gaulle's independent nuclear policy is almost universally disturbing for the example it sets other nations to go and do likewise. It is seen as encouraging the spectre of nuclear "proliferation."

Our government, and our economists, have not been nearly so upset over France's "raids" on our gold supply as have some of our legislators and the general public. Washington has seemed more concerned about French gold policy creating hostile American public opinion against our strongest ally on the European continent, than with the gold itself.

When France dropped out of the London gold pool in June of 1967, our government quietly picked up France's share of the multi-nation commitment to sell gold in the open market in London to keep the price stable. Not until the British monetary crisis, five months later, did the news become general here that France had long since left the pool and we were putting up her share out of our dwindling reserves. Our official silence in June suggested that our Administration was worried more about

new American public indignation against France than about the gold.

Over the years this writer has asked several financial managers why they did not take France's raids on our gold as seriously as the public and many financial writers seemed to.

The clearest answer we got was: "Beyond a certain point the gold is a liability to France. Unless she wants to make the franc the international money and relieve our dollar of that headache, she's going to have to sell it back for dollars one of these days. She stores it, gets no interest on it, and eventually she's going to need dollars for it or suffer a shortage of money for international trade.

"It has been an important part of De Gaulle's internal policy that he make a show of tweaking Uncle Sam's beard just for the boost it gives to French morale. Remember, he took power when France was so torn apart that it could no longer govern itself. If you look at most of the irritating things he's done, they have smarted more than they've injured us. But they have helped restore the morale, unity and stability of France. That's something that was as important to us as it was to France."

The figures on gold tend to bear out this estimate. Starting in 1958, France collected gold from us in exchange for dollars until, by 1966, she had claimed more than $3,300,000,000 of U.S. gold since De Gaulle's return to power. After that she accumulated no more, and in the second quarter of 1968 France *sold* $220,000,000 worth of gold back to us for dollars. This deserved headlines it didn't get, for it was the first time the pendulum swung the other way.

De Gaulle's annoying habit of being right spikes criticism we might make of his withdrawing from the London gold pool. We, and our other friends in the pool, dropped it nine months later, after we'd chucked a couple of billions more in gold down the same rat hole. "Why were you so slow?" *le grand Charles* could ask us.

He has been right in many things for many years. As a young French army officer coming out of WW1, he foresaw the war of the future as a war of mobility, with tanks and planes advancing in lightning thrusts. For his pains in writing this up, the French army, enamored of the Maginot Line, sent him to the boondocks. But of course he was right. He was studied with great respect in Germany, whose war of mobility overran France in 1940.

France's Third Republic, based on the constitution of 1870, died under Hitler's heel. She existed under the Vichy regime that collaborated with the Nazis—the only Allied nation that surrendered (as opposed to being overrun) in WW2. Her defeat dealt terrible wounds to her pride and morale. It left Frenchmen divided, blaming one another and distrustful of any leadership. De Gaulle personally took it upon himself to be France-in-exile during the war. Nobody elected him to the job, he simply brought it off by playing the role (sometimes very annoying to us and our allies) that "I am France."

De Gaulle's offer of freedom to the French Congo (above) in 1958, helped spark the mess in the Belgian Congo. At right, after four years of strife he came to terms with Algeria in 1962. The war there had torn France apart.

Following the liberation, De Gaulle set up a provisional French government in September 1944. Early in 1946, the Fourth Republic came into being under a new constitution that was accepted at the polls because it divided Frenchmen the least. De Gaulle was disgusted with the new constitution. He declared it would be a disaster to France and retired to private life after 1 year 4 months and 10 days in office.

He was right. The Fourth Republic was a disaster. Suspicion, distrust and shame were everywhere. The new constitution expressed it, giving leadership to nobody. The executive power was overly controlled by the National Assembly (the equivalent of our House). No assembly can be a good executive, much less one that is fragmented into many minor parties.

From 1944 to 1958, France had 25 governments under 18 different prime ministers. Only one lasted as long as a year, and the longest was De Gaulle's provisional wartime government. The leaderless periods between governments totaled almost a year (337 days). There was never a majority party, though the parade of prime ministers could not function without a majority vote in the Assembly. All 25 governments were coalitions of minor parties that fell apart once in power. The largest party, year in and year out, was the Communist Party, which could poll 5 million votes of a population of 44 million. There was never a Communist government. The other parties would unite to prevent that. But in 1956, for example, the Communists had 150 of 593 deputies and no other party had 100. Ten other groups shared 431 deputies, and the other 12 deputies lay among splinter groups that defy description.

Thus for 14 years France could set out on no course and plan nothing, while her power to govern herself slowly disintegrated. She knew she was sick, knew she needed a new constitution and electoral system. But all efforts to create a Fifth Republic bogged down in dissension among minor parties that couldn't combine to use their power effectively. If action and government itself were increasingly impossible, so was voluntary change by any existing political machinery. Every effort to reform the crippling institutions foundered on their own paralysis.

By 1958, events made the continuation of the Fourth Republic not only intolerable, but impossible. The doom of the colonial system heaped an external crisis on top of a nation that was paralyzed within by wage, trade, fiscal, political and ideological ferment. Vietnam was already lost, and the Algerian rebellion brought France to crisis. Divisions among the parties prevented any firm course—be it hawkish or dovish—

on Algeria, which was part of France and populated in part by Frenchmen who had no other home. These, with sympathizers in the Army, were sowing civil war in Algeria, Corsica and France herself, for *not* putting the Algerian rebels down with a major effort. Opposite forces in the Assembly permitted no firm action to hold Algeria. In the last year of the Fourth Republic, France had three different governments and 44 days with no government.

In the streets, leftists paraded and chanted *their* slogans while conservatives paraded and chanted *their* slogans. Strikes and threats of strikes were everywhere, in industry and the mines, on the farms and in the vineyards. Mutiny threatened the Army, while the French in Algeria were setting their own policies and supporting them with mobs and demonstrations. The franc and French finances were in peril.

No political machinery or party could deal with the situation, but there lived a man who had once "been France" and who was "available" to be France again —on his own terms. On June 1, 1958, President Coty called Charles de Gaulle out of retirement. His chief terms? Power to draft a new constitution, without the meddling of the divided Assembly, and submit it to the people for a vote.

He took over for an interim period and devised a constitution for the Fifth Republic. By an overwhelming majority France voted him his constitution, though both leftists and rightists screamed and massed against the strength it gave the President. It vastly increased the executive power and placed most of it in the President (formerly a figurehead), not the prime minister. It limited the power of the Assembly to bring down the government—and permitted the President to assume dictatorial powers in any state of emergency.

De Gaulle was easily elected President. In 1966 he was reelected to another seven-year term. He is in until 1973, when he will have his 83rd birthday. In spite of many crises, France has had one government for 11 years, where it had 24 in the previous 13 years. It is impossible to recount here the history of those 11 years. It was four years before De Gaulle could settle the Algerian crisis, a continuing period of tumult, crisis, strikes, demonstrations and all the continuing ills he had inherited. He survived repeated attempts to assassinate him. He forced reform after reform on France. In every major decision he disdained the politicians in the Assembly and the Senate, and put the issue to a vote at the polls. He thus neatly took care of the charges of dictatorship by recognizing the people as his true assembly. He was sustained time and again in the most drastic and often painful shifts of French policy.

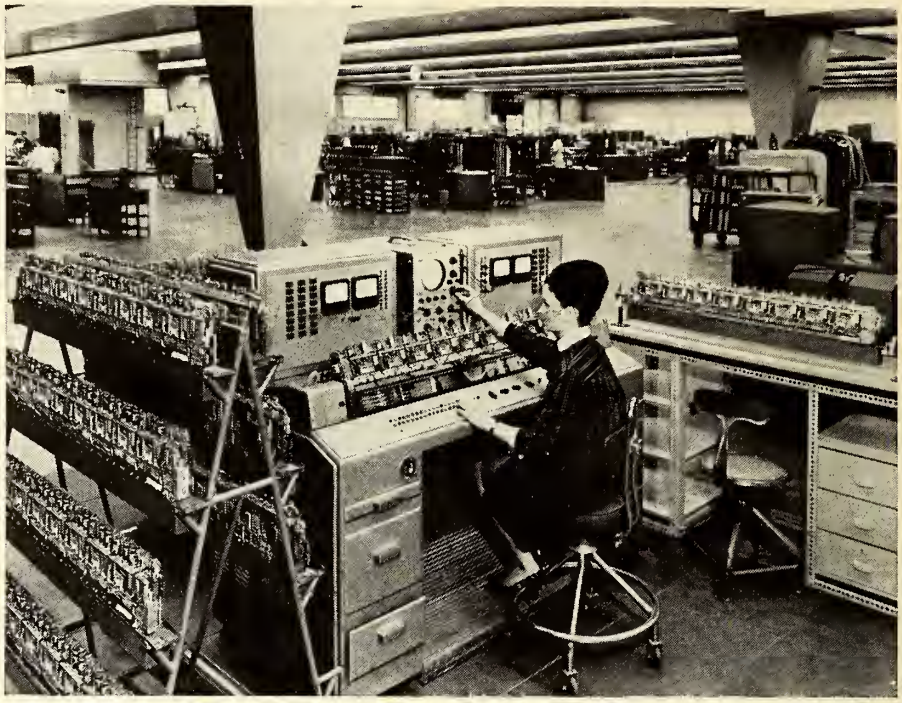
On the record, De Gaulle devised the most successful solution to the colonial problem of any former colonial nation. He offered all French possessions their freedom, with options to remain in or out of a French sphere of influence or French Community. (It was this that set the Belgian Congo wild with envy.) Because freedom was freely offered, most French overseas possessions parted ways with France eagerly, but peaceably, and remained on good terms with France. Today France enjoys the best relations, and the most influence, with her former colonies of all the old empires. She is the most influential European nation in Africa. She has a huge foreign aid program, smaller than ours in dollars, but larger in relation to her total wealth.

Getting closer to our subject, what, precisely, lies behind his broad pattern of irritation to us? De Gaulle has said 90% of it himself.

France must be restored to the position of a great world power. She must have stability, order, authority, originality, strength, independence, importance, prestige, and—his favorite subject—grandeur. On the record, he has performed a real miracle in this direction. The contrast between the France of 1958 and 1968 prevents all argument on that score. Indeed, when France fell into violence (deliberately provoked by the left in the spring of 1968) De Gaulle put it down with a strong hand. Then he went to the polls and got an overwhelming mandate from the people for what he'd done—just as the rest of the world was saying that he was finished.

How did he get such broad support? He is still bitterly opposed by many eloquent Frenchmen who seem to have all the best of it until the chips are down. The extreme French right hates him. The extreme French left hates him more. The French Communist Party has dwindled to a third of its 1956 Assembly strength. De Gaulle's France is still plagued with unsolved problems and discontents that would have toppled many a Fourth Republic government.

FRENCH EMBASSY PRESS



Today, American industry is taking over many European firms, and some Europeans blame De Gaulle's narrow policies for their inability to match U.S. industry. Above, Machines Bull, biggest French computer firm, now run by General Electric.

THE DE GAULLE "act," which we so often detest, may be the necessary ingredient of his internal survival. Of all France's problems, disunity was the worst in 1958. The De Gaulle "act" appeals to most Frenchmen, regardless of party. He speaks only of France, never of party. He has never failed to let Frenchmen see themselves in him as France United, France Important, France Independent, France Serene, France Assured. Who can say that France did not need this psychological crutch more than anything else?

All he had to start with was illusion. Was he crossing us up in 1960 when he invited Khrushchev to Paris and said, in effect, "We are the great powers of Europe. We must discuss Europe's problems?"

According to knowledgeable American sources, Khrushchev's answer added

up to a gruff, "We only deal with the big boys."

No matter. The world saw De Gaulle visibly "deal" with Khrushchev, just like Eisenhower did. The illusion was enough for its impact on France.

His relationship with Adenauer's Germany was genuine statesmanship. It also showed France "dealing" with Germany without a U.S. adviser at its elbow. In that act there was both the reality and the illusion of new greatness for France.

Now he must go to Red Poland and "deal" with her. He irritates Germans by advising Poland to claim the Oder-Neisse lands. But it is an "original" French position that actually gives nothing to Poland, since she already has those lands and will surrender them over her dead body.

And so he goes from nation to nation, speaking on behalf of France with the great leaders, always coming up with a line that gets press notices and has the sound of a position uniquely French.

He goes to the Soviet Union on a visit of state, and is grandly received. The Soviets know him so well they are sure he will say something that is not the American line, for France must have her own line. The Soviets fawn over him. He is the only Western leader to review Soviet troops. He is taken to a remote area to see a missile launching site. Red carpets abound. De Gaulle carries it off as no other man in this century could carry it off. In France there is a new image of French grandeur, of France dealing independently with the great powers. In the United States there is deep suspicion that he is selling us down the river. But is he, in anything that counts?

In public speeches in Russia he reaffirms France's membership in the Atlantic Alliance. He tells the Russians that the United States has played an essential role in "establishing peace and transforming the world" from the ravages of WW2. He dismisses East Germany as a "non-nation," and tells his hosts that when "you have discussed East German policies with East Germany you have, in reality, talked with yourselves." He has a gift for putting a blunt truth in a few words. Make no mistake, he tells them (amidst all sorts of courteous references to Franco-Russian relations in the time of the Czars), "France is a nation of the West."

He recognizes Communist China. Our leaders are irritated by it, and many of our people are furious. But nothing detrimental to us has come from it, and he has merely put France on the same plane with other NATO nations, including Britain, that have recognized Red China. Our complaint is that he hasn't stuck with us. If we guess his act correctly, that may be the whole point. France *is* independent, she's not just an echo of her big American friend. This may annoy us, but it helps stick France back together.

France will not sit in the Geneva disarmament conference. Our State Department is annoyed, for France is a member of the conference—yet plays hooky. But that looks like a harmless way for France to take an original position without missing anything. There will be no disarmament so long as the Soviet Union rejects all inspection, and there'd better not be.

Never, when the chips were down, did De Gaulle desert the common security interests of NATO, the United States or Western Europe. He did make the *details* sticky for us by choosing his own course within the family—again, of course, appealing to French pride and unity by not being Little Sir Echo.

Probably the most offensive thing he ever did was to stick his nose into Canadian affairs in the way he did. Here he was plainly up to image-making back home in France, painting a portrait of the unity of all French-speaking people. But simply in the area of international courtesy, his behavior as a guest of Canada was inexcusable.

When left-inspired riots wracked France with violence last spring, many said De Gaulle was through. But he put it down and won overwhelming approval at polls.

SADLY THERE IS not even substance for France herself in such things. They are only a chasing of shadows that obscure her *real* problems. These hit us over the head last November when the French franc collapsed and De Gaulle tried to support it with new austerity for the French people rather than devalue his currency.

The immediate franc crisis traces to last spring's riots and strikes. The riots were put down with tanks, while the people were placated with more shadows—wage hikes for which nobody produced more goods. The franc thus lost real value, and the rush was on to swap it for marks of West Germany, where labor produces more goods for its pay.

Even this short-range look shows that chasing shadows hurts France more than it does us. A people cannot thrive and grow on paper money and images of national grandeur, or support arms and foreign aid on the scale of a great power without enough substance to back them up.

Gestures and symbols may have been indispensable in 1958 to psych a disordered France back to national unity. But a steady diet of them leads to a day of reckoning.

The long-range picture of the franc crisis makes the point better. It is a picture of France and all Europe falling steadily behind the U.S. economically, with the intense nationalism of De Gaulle's France playing a leading role.

Under De Gaulle, France has resisted all attempts to do for Europe's industry what the Common Market did for Europe's trade. Barriers to trade across national borders were let down, but nothing of the same sort was done to let Europe's industry grow up to the new possibilities to do business. As a result, U.S. firms have been able to gain more from the Common Market than anyone else.

A Belgian firm is still as restricted as Du Pont would be if its national base were Delaware. A French firm is like a General Motors if Michigan were her nation.

Europe's resources are not behind any

(*Continued on page* 50)

In the Klondike region prospectors explore a claim in the Eldorado area, wealthiest ground in the Yukon. The Eldorado, a fork of Bonanza

The Great Klondike

There had been nothing like it before, there has been nothing like it since, and there can never be anything like it again.

FOR SHEER EXCITEMENT and folly, bravery and foolishness, ambition and misery, the race for Klondike gold in 1897 and 1898 has never been equaled by any gold rush in history.

The Klondike is a forbidding subarctic region of Canada's Yukon territory. It is approachable from the west by a difficult overland march from nearby Alaska, or by a long boat ride upriver on the Yukon, across the widest part of Alaska from St. Michael on the Bering Sea. The Klondike itself has no exact boundaries, because it is, roughly, the watershed of the Klondike River to the point where it flows into the Yukon in Canada.

Of the 100,000 persons who set out for the Klondike in 1897 and 1898, some 30,000 to 40,000 actually reached the gold fields. About half of them bothered to look for gold, and perhaps only 4,000 found any. From these, a few hundred came out of it rich and even fewer managed to keep their wealth. That so many went so far for so little gives the stampede its unique character, and confirms writer Pierre Berton's statement that "there had been nothing like the Klondike before, there has been nothing like it since, and there can never be anything like it again."

The stampede began on the evening of

CULVER PICTURES, INC.

Creek (background), was the richest waterway in the world. Each claim along its banks produced at least half a million in gold.

Gold Rush of 1897

By LYNWOOD MARK RHODES

August 17, 1896, when George Washington Carmack, a lean, lazy, ex-dishwasher from California, trudged into Fortymile, a trading post on the banks of the Yukon River. He went straight to Bill McPhee's saloon, downed two whiskies neat, leaned back against the bar and told an incredible story.

The day before, while camping along Rabbit Creek, a tributary of the Klondike, he and his two Indian brothers-in-law, Skookum Jim and Tagish Charley, made a remarkable discovery; the bottom of the little creek was lined with gold! "I took a shovel and dug up some of the loose bedrock," he said. "In turning over some of the flat pieces, I could see the raw gold lying thick between the flaky slabs like cheese sandwiches. Putting some of the broken bedrock into the pan, I washed it down and put it between my teeth and bit at it like a newsboy who had found a quarter in the street.

"We did a war dance around that pan," he added, "a combination war dance composed of a Scotch hornpipe, Indian fox-trot, syncopated Irish jig and a sort of Siwash hula-hula." Before nightfall, they had panned out enough gold to fill an empty Winchester shotgun shell.

Carmack was something of a misfit, a squawman who wrote sad poetry, read scientific journals and fished for salmon more than he prospected for gold. His reputation for honesty was such that old-timers had nicknamed him "Lying George." But now, reaching into his shirt, he pulled out the cartridge and poured its contents on the bartender's scale. McPhee's customers were all seasoned prospectors. They could tell at a glance where gold came from merely by looking at it. And in texture, shape and color this was different from any they had seen before. It was the last time they ever called Carmack "Lying George."

By midnight, the town of Fortymile was empty. "Even the drunks were dragged from the saloon by their friends and tied, protesting, in the boats that were heading for the Klondike." Within two weeks, Rabbit Creek—or Bonanza,

CONTINUED

The Great Klondike Gold Rush of 1897

as Carmack renamed it—was staked for 15 miles above its mouth. But some prospectors remained so skeptical that it took a 29-year-old ex-cowboy, as broke as he was handsome, to settle their doubts once and for all. On the last day of August, Antone Stander waded across Bonanza's south fork, or "pup" in Yukon parlance. It was a tributary so small that it didn't have a name. Stander dipped his pan into the sand and washed out six dollars in gold. Without knowing it, he had found the richest ground in the entire Yukon—and the richest creek in the world. He called the little stream Eldorado and, for once, the name lived up to its Spanish meaning, land of gold. Eventually, each claim along Eldorado's banks produced at least a half million in gold, some as much as three times that amount.

By mid-September, every likely creekbed—Oro Grande, Gay Gulch, Ready Bullion, Skookum, Last Chance—was claimed in full length. Men "drove stakes in the ground with one hand," and with the other "fought off those who tried to wrench them out." About the only person who wasn't staking a claim was Joseph Ladue. A long-time grubstaker for other prospectors, Ladue viewed the hustle with a merchant's eye. He promptly stepped off a townsite and registered the title. He loaded a raft at Ogilvie with all the available lumber he could find, poled it and his dismantled sawmill downstream, and raised a building—part cabin, part saloon—on the swampy ground where the Klondike joined the Yukon. He called the site Dawson City. A prospector soon wrote that it "stunk to heaven" with pitched tents, brush and pole shelters, decrepit cabins "less commodious than kennels" and two large public privies. Two years later, Dawson was the largest city west of Winnipeg, its choicest lots selling for $5,000 a front foot. But in 1896, cut off from the world by a cruelly drawn out winter that stretched from September to mid-May, Dawson kept its stench and its gold to itself. Not even the prospectors in Circle City, 250 miles downstream, knew of its existence.

It couldn't be said that Dawson hadn't tried to alert the world. William Ogilvie, the Canadian government's land surveyor for the Yukon, sent a message in the late fall to his superiors in Ottawa telling them of the strike, but it was largely ignored. During the winter, several hardy souls managed the tortuous trek from Dawson over the mountains to Alaska's coastal panhandle, yet few persons in Juneau believed their story.

The merchant Ladue alone captured attention. One of his letters eventually reached the Alaska Commercial Company in San Francisco. At first, company officials were dubious. Such tales had come out before, and gold in limited quantities had been discovered repeatedly in the Yukon since 1881. But this time the rumors continued to crop up with a nagging persistence. After the ice in front of Dawson broke up in the spring of 1897, the San Francisco firm decided—partly as a gamble, partly because of Ladue's reputation—to send two steamerloads of goods to him at the town no one had ever heard of. In early June, when the *Alice* and *Portus B. Weare* docked at Dawson, men along the creeks heard the shrieking whistle on Ladue's sawmill and knew what it meant. They dropped their shovels, grabbed their gold and raced for town.

The Klondike's first rich men—80 in all—clambered aboard the ships to return to civilization. The gold they carried in mooseskin bags, satchels, jam jars, crates, medicine bottles, tomato cans and even in blankets strapped with caribou hide weighed so much that the decks had to be supported with wooden props. Downstream 1,700 miles, where the Yukon emptied into the Bering Sea, the outbound prospectors—"shouting, laughing, lugging cases of champagne"—boarded the yearly fur-trading ships from California. Half of them took the *Excelsior* for San Francisco; the rest the *Portland,* headed for Seattle. None had the slightest idea what a sensation their arrival would create in the States.

San Francisco dockhands hardly gave the *Excelsior* a second glance as she tied up at her pier at the foot of Market Street on the morning of July 15, 1897. She was stubby and dirty, covered with soot, and so were most of her passengers. But when Tom Lippy lumbered down the gangplank grappling with a heavy suitcase, longshoremen looked again. Each passenger that followed him staggered under the weight of similar bundles. On the dock, Lippy opened a poke from inside his shirt and dropped several nuggets in a porter's outstretched hand. The man's jaw sagged.

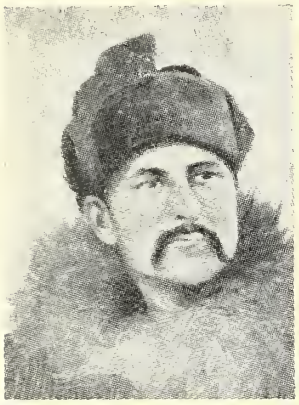
"That's gold!" he cried.

"You bet!" Lippy laughed. "Now get a move on and help us load. We got a lot of gold here we want taken to the Selby Smelting Works on Montgomery Street."

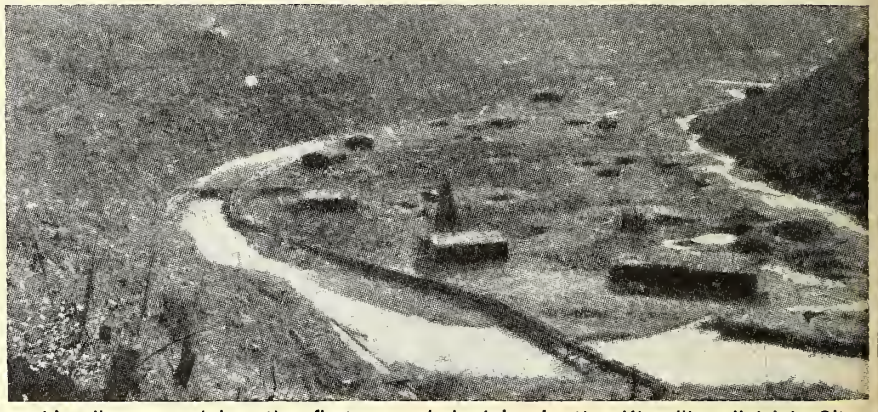
Within an hour, the *Excelsior* was the talk of the town. Reports buzzed that gold was stacked on Selby's counters "like a pile of yellow shelled corn." By nightfall, the Call and the Chronicle newspapers had spread the story across the country.

Seattle reporters perked up when they read Lippy's name in San Francisco dispatches. He was a hometown boy, well respected. And it was reported that he had more than 200 pounds in nuggets and gold dust. At $17 an ounce, 16 ounces to the pound, 200 pounds in the suitcase—why, Good Old Tom was worth $54,400! (Which was almost as good as a half million today.) Better yet, they read that another treasure ship, richer than the first, was due any day in Seattle. Speedily, reporters chartered a tug and headed out into Puget Sound to meet the *Portland* when she appeared off Cape Flattery. On July 16, they flagged her down and tumbled aboard.

PICTURE COLLECTION—N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY



George W. Carmack and his two Indian brothers-in-law found the first gold. Left, above, is Carmack; at right, brother-in-law "Skookum Jim."



Carmack's discovery-claim, the first recorded claim in the Klondike district. Site is Rabbit Creek, renamed Bonanza by Carmack, a tributary of the Klondike River.

"I tank I have twenty tousand five huner dollar," a Scandinavian told Post-Intelligencer's reporter Beriah Brown. (He was wrong; he had $42,000.) Another prospector asked that his wife, who supported herself by taking in washing and picking blueberries, be notified that he was coming home. Tell her to stop washing and start buying, he said. They were worth $90,000.

The first of three extras, its headlines big and black, hit Seattle streets that afternoon. GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! STACKS OF YELLOW METAL! Smashed all over the front page was Brown's story: "At 3 o'clock this morning, the steamer *Portland* from St. Michael for Seattle passed up the Sound with more than a ton of gold aboard." The phrase "a ton of gold" was the answer to a rewrite man's prayers; before the day was out, it was already half way around the world.

When the *Portland* nosed into Schwabacher's Dock at 6 a.m. the next morning, 5,000 people lined the wharves. "Show us the gold!" they screamed and the miners, jostling for space at the railings, proudly hoisted their sacks. "Hurrah for the Klondike!" the spectators yelled. Seattle police and Wells Fargo guards cut a path through the crowds to protect the grimy prospectors as they tramped down the gangplank.

Nils Anderson, an unemployed lumberjack just two summers before, dragged a heavy bag ashore. In it, he told his waiting wife, was $112,500 in gold. The suitcase that onetime coal miner John Wilkinson sweated over was so heavy that he had to hire two men to help him carry it. It contained $50,000, he said, without batting an eye. A few steps behind came Frank Keller with $35,000 in gold, and partners William Stanley and Gage Worden lugged more than $100,000 between them.

"The Klondike is the richest goldfield in the world," Clarence Berry, a former fruit grower from Fresno, hollered to the crowd, pointing to his sack worth $130,000 and holding up a one-pound nugget as proof. Dick McNulty agreed. He had $20,000. Frank Phiscator, hauling $96,000, said, "We've got millions!"

Express company officials later confirmed that the *Portland's* cargo came closer to two tons. That meant the Klondikers had brought in approximately $1,088,000 in gold.

Within three hours of the *Portland's* arrival, "Klondicitis" gripped the city. Streetcars stopped in their tracks. Barber shops closed. The Seattle Times lost most of its reporters. Mayor W. D. Wood, in San Francisco on business, wired his resignation to the city council, effective immediately. Others didn't bother with formalities. "Salesmen jumped counters," an observer said, "doctors deserted patients, preachers quit their congregations."

The madness spread. In the first 24 hours after the news broke, 2,000 New Yorkers stormed steamship offices for tickets to the Klondike. In Alaska, canneries shut their doors for lack of workers. Whalers left their ships. Fruit picking in California's Sacramento Valley came to a standstill. In Los Angeles and San Francisco medical schools, three-quarters of the graduating classes announced that they were leaving for the Yukon. Soon, lapel buttons flashed "Yes, I'm going this spring!" and newspapers everywhere were deluged with classified ads. *"For Sale*—Fine saloon in lively neighborhood. Place worth fully $1,500 but offered cheap as owner will leave this city soon." More to the point was an advertisement in a New York paper: "Restaurant and cafe for sale. Address Klondike, 708 Columbus Street."

Transportation companies and chambers of commerce quickly took advantage of the boom. Every coastal city flooded inland towns with brochures pointing the way north—through its harbor, of course. Special railway "gold-rush cars," equipped with maps, books, mining paraphernalia and bottles of nuggets toured the country, drumming up enthusiasm. By the middle of August 1897, over 100,000 one-way tickets had been sold to Pacific ports.

All sorts of new enterprises boomed. A New York syndicate proposed a reindeer postal service to the Klondike, somewhat along the lines of the pony express. A Milwaukee man advertised for funds to establish a carrier pigeon network. Another suggested a bicycle route to the Klondike, complete with a chain of trading posts. The Trans-Alaskan Gopher Company offered to take contracts to dig tunnels in gold claims with trained gophers. In Kalamazoo, Mich., one entrepreneur promised scheduled balloon service to the Yukon. Immediately, people from all over the country swamped him with reservations, "even a berth in steerage," one man pleaded.

Nikalo Tesla, an associate of Thomas Edison, marketed an X-ray device supposedly capable of detecting gold in sand and gravel. Another inventor manufactured a special diving suit which, he said, would permit the wearer to walk along the bottom of Yukon streams and pick up nuggets. Still another advertised a snow train propelled by a giant sprocket wheel.

The wildest plans seemed plausible. Two Massachusetts women described as "the best wheel-women in Boston" decided to cycle to Dawson, and members of a Brooklyn bicycle club "wearing broad-brimmed slouch hats, blue shirts, knee trousers and heavy woolen stockings" joined them. Chicago spiritualists gazed into their crystal balls, drew clairvoyant maps and sent a number of their group northward. The Beecher Memorial Church in Brooklyn pressed for the colonization of a second Brooklyn on the banks of the Yukon. It would be "the largest city on the western side of the continent" free of gamblers and drinkers.

The single status of the majority of stampeders appealed to matchmakers. Charlotte Smith, a well-known sociologist of the day, talked up a proposal to send 4,000 spinsters from New England

The San Francisco Call

VOLUME LXXXII.—NO. 30. SAN FRANCISCO, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1897. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

INEXHAUSTIBLE RICHES OF THE NORTHERN EL DORADO.

Official Verification of the Wonderful Gold Discoveries in the Klondyke District—Ten Million Dollars a Conservative Estimate of What Will Be Taken Out This Year.

California papers announced the discovery to the world and, by the time official word of the find was issued, the rush was on.

CONTINUED

The Great Klondike Gold Rush of 1897

sweatshops to the Klondike. (She received thousands of applications, but no financing.) A Pittsburgh matrimonial agency asked that "poor but thoroughly respectable" single women go north under its aegis so that "the miners would not feel a sense of isolation which sends so many to their graves." One party of 500 spinsters and widows, headed by former nurse and newswoman Hannah S. Gould, called itself the Women's Clondyke Expedition. It chartered the *City of Columbia*, painted a four-leaf clover on its smokestack, stashed away 100 cases of champagne as a cure for seasickness and began the 20,000-mile voyage from New York to the goldfields, via Cape Horn. A shipwreck in the Strait of Magellan and costly repairs in Valparaiso, Chile, drained most of their funds, but the ship finally limped into Seattle in April 1898. Here the disillusioned party disbanded.

Merchants soon learned that anything with the name "Klondike" attached to it was an instant success. There were Klondike ice skates, Klondike glasses, Klondike blankets. The "Klondike Kit," an ordinary valise with a $250 price tag, came packed with enough dehydrated food tablets to "last a man a year and give him a menu as varied as that of a good hotel." The "Klondike boat-sled," to ride land or water, enjoyed brisk sales. (It was quite useless, but it did have a burglar-proof safe under the keel where gold dust could be hidden.) Hardware dealers and grocers pasted their windows with lists of what the well-equipped stampeder should have. The basic outfit weighed about 2,000 pounds and included such recommendations as 500 pounds of flour, 200 of bacon, 48 two-pound tins of corned beef, 25 pounds of coffee, plus a shovel, pick, hammer, handsaw, ax, whipsaw, buckets, two gold pans, nails and duplicate handles for all tools. Each man was also expected to carry cooking utensils, matches, bedding, a tent and suitable clothing. Deluxe outfits added tins of cookies, mince meat, turkey, a wash basin, fur robes and a pillow.

A reporter described horses being offered would-be Klondikers: "Such ambulating bone-yards, the infirm and decrepit, those afflicted with spavins, the spring-halt, some with ribs like the sides of a whiskey case and hips to hang hats on. With their drooping heads and listless tails they look as if a good feed of oats would either break their backs or make them sag beyond remedy."

With the supply of horses exhausted, dealers palmed off mules from Colorado, goats, Shetland ponies, reindeer with amputated horns and Washington elk (at $250 apiece). Sled dogs, some real, all carrying prices like ransoms, were so eagerly snapped up that Seattle dog owners tethered their pets to keep them from being stolen.

In the first five weeks of the stampede, 20 ships left Pacific ports for Alaska. Steamship lines floated everything floatable—sloops, cutters, coal barges, a Catalina ferryboat, even a Chinese junk. The price of a ticket rose from $200 to $1,000—then $1,500—but space was still at a premium.

BROWN BROS.

Dawson, 1898. Founded in 1896, it was two years later the largest Canadian city west of Winnipeg, with 9,000 people. Today's population is around 800.

Over 2,000 prospective passengers had been turned away when the first boat, the little *Al-ki*, headed north out of Seattle on July 19, two days after the *Portland's* arrival. Its owners had promised "a blithesome voyage, without a blemish," but the 110 passengers shared deck space with a bleating herd of 900 sheep, 65 cattle, 30 horses and 350 tons of supplies.

Comfort was nothing and safety a minor consideration; capacity was all. A passenger described the Canadian steamer *Amur* as "a floating bedlam, pandemonium let loose, the Black Hole of Calcutta in an Arctic setting." Men packed ten to a three-berth cabin slept in their clothes for the entire voyage. As soon as one stampeder—or argonaut, as they were now called—left his bunk, another was ready to pounce in it. The *Amur's* dining room normally seated 26 people. With 500 aboard, every meal took seven hours to serve. The horses had it even worse. Wedged below decks, side by side, unable to lie down, "these wretched creatures had their heads so close to the engines that they were in a state of continual panic, rearing, biting, kicking, and throwing themselves on their halters at the throb of the machinery and the blast of the whistle."

The *Willamette*, an old coal barge, carried 800 passengers instead of her usual 65. Meals went into nine or ten sittings, one passenger sliding in behind another as soon as he finished. Shavings covered the floors to hide refuse and coal dust. "Beef was hung on two sides of the dining room, so that no one could get to one side of the table without rubbing against raw meat." Below decks, rough timbers capable of being ripped apart in Alaska and sold as dressed lumber (for $3,000 a thousand foot) passed for bunks. Excretions from the horses tethered on the deck above leaked through the ceiling onto the sleeping men. The unbearable stench "resembled that of a dungeon in Afghanistan," said one passenger, who finally gave up trying to sleep at all.

Since many captains and crews had never sailed Alaskan waters before, it wasn't surprising that some ships failed to reach their destinations. The *Clara Nevada*, booking passengers along with her cargo of dynamite, blew sky high. (Only the inevitable dog survived.) The *Pakshan* rammed a reef and sank. West Devil's Rock off Sitka claimed the *City of Mexico*. When the *Queen* broke her steering gear in Wrangell Narrows, one woman became so angry at the captain's ignorance that she pulled a pistol on him and had to be handcuffed.

The argonauts ignored the lateness of the season, though a few voices sounded a note of caution. "I regard it as a crime for any transportation company to encourage men to go to the Yukon this

BROWN BROS.

Stampeders ascending summit of Chilkoot Pass on Alaska-Canada border, 1898. Pass was a link in most popular route to Dawson.

fall," warned Louis Sloss, an official of the Alaska Commercial Company. In Washington, U.S. Sec'y of the Interior C. N. Bliss pointed out that it was highly improbable anyone could get to the Klondike before winter set in. Few heeded the warnings. By September 1, approximately 9,000 argonauts had started for the Klondike from Seattle alone.

The route they took depended upon their knowledge of geography and their bank accounts. The wealthy took the all-water route from Seattle to St. Michael and thence upriver to Dawson, a journey of roughly 4,200 miles. But timing was just as important as money. The Yukon was navigable for only a few months each year. Ice on the Bering broke up in late June and refroze in late September. Of the 1,800 persons who attempted this route in the fall of 1897, only 43 reached the Klondike.

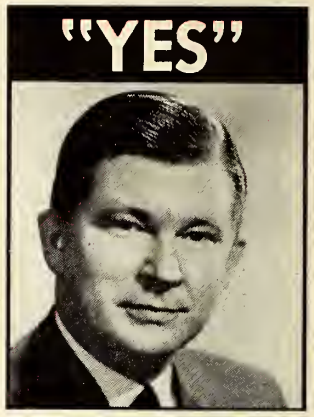
Among those who tried was a group headed by Mayor Wood of Seattle. They took the *Excelsior* on her return trip from San Francisco. When they reached St. Michael on August 29, the season's last riverboat had already left for Dawson. Undaunted, they built their own and set out again, only to be caught upstream, 800 miles from Dawson, by river ice. The disgruntled goldseekers trudged ashore, threw up a cluster of cabins and shacks, and gave their jerry-built bivouac an appropriate name—Suckerville. Here they stayed for nine months until the spring thaws came. At 3 a.m. on June 25, 1898, their clothing tattered and patched with flour sacks, they finally docked at Dawson. The trip had taken 314 days in all, and those with enough money promptly booked passage for home.

None of the routes were as easy as the ads claimed. The Jack Dalton Trail, beginning near Skagway, Alaska, crossed several divides and involved a number of boat-ripping rapids, but was relatively unused. Not, as one man explained, because of these dangers, but because "there's too much walking." There was 350 miles of it. About 3,500 men

(*Continued on page* 44)

Opposing Views by Congressmen on The Question...

SHOULD WE MAINTAIN OUR



Sen. John G. Tower
(R-Tex.)

THE UNITED STATES has sovereignty in the Panama Canal Zone and over the Panama Canal. It would be to the detriment of both the United States and Panama to relinquish our present status there by transferring sovereignty to Panama.

The Panama Canal has been and will continue to be the strategic lifeline of the United States on which we're greatly dependent economically, in peace, and for survival in time of war. It should be clear that we acquired these rights by treaty with the Government of Panama. The United States paid the Government of Panama and continues to pay an annuity. The United States has paid the Government of Colombia, from which Panama seceded; we have purchased in fee every square foot of land within the Canal Zone. We did this pursuant to the obligations we accepted in building the Canal.

The United States was a trustee for the world in opening up this interoceanic canal route—maintaining, operating and protecting it, not for the United States alone, but for the benefit of the entire world. This is the obligation we have accepted.

There are pressures in Panama, on the part of the nationalists and the Communists, to eventually get control of the Canal; but giving Panama greater control through a new treaty would be detrimental to the Canal, the United States and Panama.

Political agitation, which has occurred over the years, might lead to the downfall of an unstable Panamanian government and to a take-over by a Communist regime. And if that occurs, and the Communists get control of the Canal, we are in deep trouble.

We have used the Panama Canal for hauling goods in all the wars in which we have recently engaged. It would be folly to adopt a policy that would jeopardize the transit of these goods and soldiers to a war zone. It would be folly to risk a Red stranglehold on Western Hemisphere trade and shipping.

The newly-proposed treaties are in response to the riots in Panama beginning in January of 1964. These riots were only the last in a series of riots which we've had through the past 15 years in Panama. This sequence of riots has established a pattern: the Communists (and Castroites) foment disturbances in Panama, and the United States rewards the rioters by making concessions.

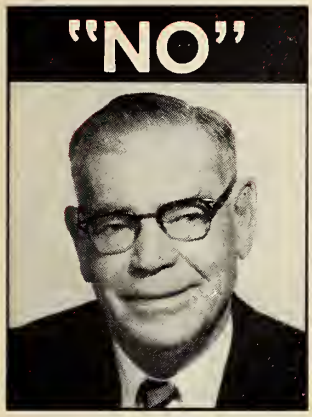
In the final analysis, the issue of Panama is that *today* we hold sovereignty over the strategic lifeline of the United States, but tomorrow we may not. We are masters of our own fate in maintenance of or loss of the strategic lifeline between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

If history proves anything, it is that any nation which voluntarily gives up the role of being the master of its own fate is inevitably doomed to a very unpleasant fate.

John G. Tower

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel on this big

PRESENT STATUS IN THE CANAL ZONE?



Sen. E. L. Bartlett
(D-Alaska)

THE EXISTING 1903 treaty between the United States and Panama is an anachronism. This fact has been recognized by Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson. It was implicit in the bloody riots that occurred in Panama in 1959 and 1964. It is explicit in the fact that the Panama Canal is rapidly becoming outmoded.

A United States enclave in the heart of the Republic of Panama is inherently inflammatory and made to order for Panamanian troublemakers who wish to stir up conflict.

Our justification for controlling a ten-mile-wide swath of land in someone else's country is that this is the most practicable means for us to assure to world commerce an interoceanic waterway, accessible to ships of all nations, at fair rates, efficiently run and effectively defended. The holding of territory in Panama is no longer a prerequisite for these three goals.

Theodore Roosevelt, who formulated our "Big Stick" policy and the Canal Zone treaty, wrote that no treaty "can ever be regarded as binding in perpetuity."

The revision that is necessary should provide for the relinquishment of U.S. sovereignty over the Canal Zone, while assuring the United States' right to maintain its present military bases in Panama. The United States can still have the commanding voice in the administration of the affairs of the Canal, while allowing the Panamanian government a voice through representation rather than riots. This would be consonant with the spirit of the times. This would constitute a practical demonstration counteracting widespread and deeply held Latin American beliefs in "Yankee Imperialism." This would provide a striking contrast to the totalitarianism exercised by the Communists in Eastern Europe.

Any readjustment must also take cognizance of the simple fact that the Panama Canal is becoming outmoded. As stated in the fourth annual report of the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission:

"Some 1400 ships now afloat or under construction cannot pass through the existing Panama Canal. The trend to larger ships is clearly established."

What then do we lose? We would lose sovereignty over a land in someone else's country and some of the revenues of the Canal.

In return, we could gain the option to build a new and modern canal. We gain money, reflected in the decreased expenditures that will be necessary to maintain and administer the Canal Zone. More importantly, revision of our Panama Canal Zone policy will indicate to Latin America our willingness to turn from the "Big Stick" policy to a policy more applicable to the latter half of this century, a policy of cooperation not coercion, of justice rather than force.

E. L. Bartlett

issue, fill out the "ballot" and mail it to him.→

I have read in The American Legion Magazine for January the arguments in PRO & CON: Should We Maintain Our Present Status in the Canal Zone?

IN MY OPINION OUR PRESENT STATUS IN THE CANAL ZONE SHOULD BE ☐ SHOULD NOT BE ☐ MAINTAINED.

SIGNED _____

ADDRESS _____

TOWN _____ STATE _____

You can address any Representative c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515; any Senator c/o U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510.

How to Convict Criminals

By RICHARD CURTIS

With a fairer share of our scientific and management genius, our police can get around restrictions imposed on them by the courts.

IN ALL THE FUROR about law and order these days, perhaps most of us who aren't on the inside of law enforcement have been surprised at the degree to which our enforcement system depends on information and confessions from suspects. This has been impressed on us by comments on Supreme Court decisions.

Many law enforcement authorities have said that recent Supreme Court rulings in criminal cases go so far to protect the accused that they throw a mantle of immunity over the guilty as much as over the innocent.

Criminals, they say, have been given a whole legal procedure by which to get away with murder.

Such comments are made chiefly about High Court decisions that have dealt with throwing out confessions, and with police grilling to extract information directly from the mouths of suspects. The limits that the Court has put on police questioning have handcuffed the law, some officials assert.

If so, the implication is plain that our legal system relies very heavily on accused persons and suspects implicating themselves, and not enough on hard evidence.

Of course we always knew that that great fictional lawyer-detective, Perry Mason, got his results entirely by securing confessions. Police Lieutenant Tragg, relying only on evidence, always had the wrong suspect. In fact, Tragg, using evidence, would have hung the wrong person every time, with the kindly assistance of Prosecutor Berger, if Perry didn't wring a confession from the *real* culprit at the last minute.

But this always seemed like make-believe. Sherlock Holmes was a lifetime earlier than Perry Mason, and he never needed confessions. His suspects were always told that whatever they said might be used against them. No matter. A speck of powder, a torn lapel, hair from a dog, a man with a limp—this was the kind of stuff Holmes wove together to get his man. It was all hard evidence that hanged criminals who would never give themselves away.

Meanwhile, we have heard enough of real life police work in the Sherlock Holmes tradition in recent years to be somewhat surprised to learn from all sides that without confessions we have little defense against crime. Certainly our cops have pulled off plenty of miracles.

Who has forgotten the mid-air explosion of a United Air Lines DC-6 over Colorado on Nov. 1, 1955, with the loss of all aboard?

Investigators, without another thing to go by, collected all the wreckage they could and laid it out in a reasonable reassembly of the plane.

The closer they were to Baggage Compartment 4, the smaller were the fragments. Conclusion: that's where the explosion happened.

Lab men found dynamite residue on the baggage compartment pieces. Conclusion: dynamite was present and went off in the disaster, either as the cause or as a result of the explosion that wrecked the plane.

Routine *spectroanalysis* of wreckage bits revealed traces of manganese, which is used, among other things, in dry cell batteries. Question: was it from a battery, and was the battery with the dynamite (ie: part of a time bomb)? No battery was found, but there was a bit of metal foil that had the letters n-i-t-i-o-n burned onto it. Comparison with many commercial ignition battery labels showed that the letters matched those in the word "ignition" on an Eveready battery paper label. The letters had plainly been transferred from paper to the metal foil under intense heat. For that transfer, the battery must have been at the very eye of the explosion. Conclusion: the battery did set off a dynamite time bomb in someone's luggage.

Similar artful detective work traced the dynamite to the suitcase of Mrs. Daisie King, and the crime to her son, Jack Gilbert Graham. He was after the flight insurance he'd taken out on his mother and didn't care if he killed everyone on board to get it. Graham confessed, but repudiated his confession later on. When the jury digested the assembled evidence it didn't need a confession to convict Graham, and he was executed.

The spectroanalysis that turned this case is a good, scientific detective tool that is quite old. Light from heating small samples of the wreckage to a glow was run through a *spectrograph*—a prism device—which broke it up *a la* a rainbow. The exact pattern (or *spectrogram*) of different colored bands of light revealed the elements in the heated sample—including the manganese from the battery. Of the battery itself, nothing remained that was ever found except the imprint of the label on the bit of foil.

Back in 1942, Anibal Almodovar denied being in Central Park in New York the night his wife's strangled remains were dragged there. Faced with weaknesses in his alibi and the fact that he'd pawned the suit he wore that night, he confessed. But four months later he repudiated his confession.

Dr. Alexander Gettler, of the medical examiner's office, showed the jury that spectrograms of the soil in the cuffs of the pawned suit matched soil samples of the particular area of Central Park. Another expert witness showed that seeds on the suit matched those in that area of Central Park and even differed from those found elsewhere in the park. Almodovar was convicted without his confession when this Holmesian hard evidence corroborated the other information in the case. It took the jury three minutes.

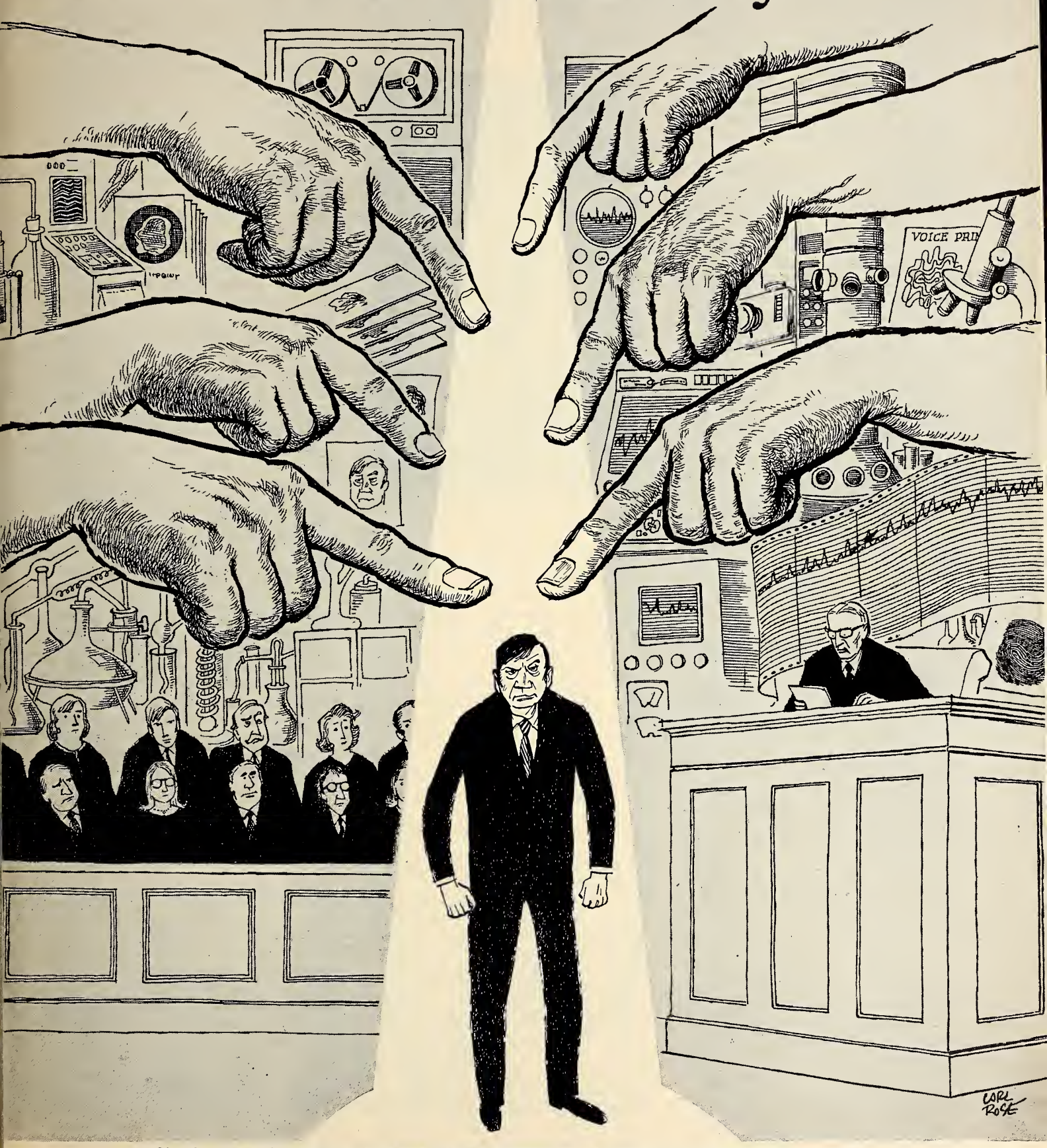
Spectrograms and other scientific evidence may help the innocent just as much as they may convict the guilty. In the "Ash Can Murder Case," described in David Loth's book "Crime Lab," a midwestern murder victim's body had been stuffed in an ash can. The two chief suspects were in a bad way. One had discovered the body, and didn't sound too innocent. The dead man's shirt, bloodstained, was found in the room of the other. Hidden there by him, or planted there by someone else?

There was yet a third suspect, and spectrograms of dirt from his clothing showed (a) some dirt that came from the place where the killing occurred, (b) some that matched the dirt around the ash can and (c) more that matched the dirt on the victim's back. Suspect Three was it, the other two were cleared.

(*Turn to page* 22)

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE

Without Their Testimony



Give the cops a bit more of what we give to space, colleges, etc., and the crooks will have a harder time.

How to Convict Criminals Without Their Testimony

When a five-year-old Seattle boy was killed by a hit-and-run driver, a few chips of paint were found on his clothes. A microscope showed eight layers of paint in the chips, each of which was analyzed by spectrograph. The bottom layer would be the "new car" paint on the death car, if the chips were from the car. From its files of spectrograms of auto paints, the FBI labs were able to tell Seattle police that the bottom layer was from a 1946 Cadillac. Since the upper layer of paint was purple, Seattle police soon picked up the owner of a purple, repainted 1946 Caddy. Its paint had eight layers corresponding to the chips on the dead boy's clothes. Not even the driver doubted he'd hit the boy. He got a one year suspended sentence when it turned out that he'd been unaware, on the rainy night of the accident, that the object his car had struck had been a human being.

The *spectrophotometer* does the same kind of job as the spectrograph, but to much finer calibrations, giving closer mathematical analysis of its findings. When an Ohio safecracker left a smear of grease inside a robbed safe, it looked bad for a recently paroled burglar who lived nearby. A glove with a similar grease smear was found in his basement. But the spectrophotometer showed the grease samples to be different. Thanks to such highly scientific hard evidence, this suspect was spared a possible conviction that no court might have reversed.

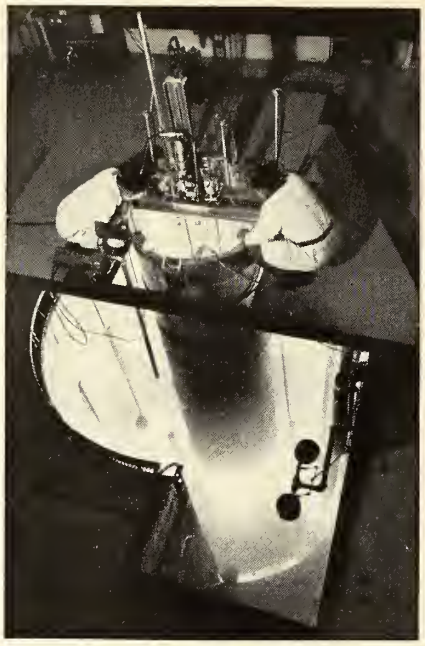
All of this is very interesting and very "gee whiz," but what's the point? Even though you could go on to cite thousands of examples of such modern, scientific crime lab work—as well as plain, ordinary toilsome detective work that gets hard evidence without using fancy doodads—that is still not the story of the *bulk* of police work today. The bulk of it still depends on getting people, including the accused, to talk. So long as that's true, there's no question that Court rulings that walk all over the art of getting people to talk are going to encourage crime, regardless of how much they protect the innocent.

The obvious answer is to step up the ability of the police and prosecutors to get hard evidence. This has already been recognized by some legislators and many enforcement officials. Meanwhile, the Supreme Court gave comfort to the idea in a 1966 decision that took a very different tack about the rights of the accused when evidence, and not testimony, was in question.

That was the case of *Schmerber vs. California*, when the Court rejected the plea of Schmerber's attorneys. A police surgeon had taken a blood sample from the accused without his consent, shortly after an auto accident, to prove he had alcohol in his system. He was convicted.

The appeal to the Supreme Court rang all the bells that had drawn sympathy from the Court in matters of testimony. Taking the blood samples was a way of forcing the accused to testify against himself. Its extraction without his consent was a form of unreasonable search without warrant. And so on.

GULF GENERAL ATOMIC



The San Diego neutron activation reactor. It can identify a man from a single hair. Law enforcement could use many more.

But the Court said no. The "search" without warrant or consent was reasonable because the sample had to be taken on the spot, before the traces of booze disappeared. There was no brutality, etc., because the usual harmless method of extracting the blood had been used. And finally, the blood sample was not *testimony*, it was *evidence*, therefore the protections against forcibly taking testimony did not apply. With this decision, the Supreme Court seemed to say to the police, "You go out and get hard evidence and we'll back you to the hilt."

That may open part way the door that's closed against wiretapping and bugging, when coupled with Lawrence Kersta's invention of the "voiceprint." When and if the courts accept the "voiceprint" as a positive identification of a speaker—as foolproof as fingerprints—it may at least stand up in court to show that A was talking to B at a given time and place.

This could be quite useful to police, even if they couldn't use a wiretap of what A *said* to B. If we read this decision correctly, what a man *says* is testimony, but the qualities of his voice such as pitch and resonance are evidence.

One can imagine a case which tries to link public official John Doe with a criminal ring. Even if what he *said* in a bugged conversation were inadmissible as self-incriminating, the fact that he talked with the head of the ring could be an important part of evidence.

Kersta is sure the courts will accept his device one day. A New Jersey court, in rejecting it, found no fault with the voiceprint except that it must get itself a reputation before it can be accepted as fingerprints are. It has already been used to lead police to prime suspects, even when it didn't clinch the verdicts. In a case still pending it led to the arrest of two Pitney-Bowes employees in Stamford, Conn., on charges of phoning false bomb scares. If the case against them stands up, the reputation of the voiceprint will grow. In 1966, it led to the arrest of an enlisted man for making obscene phone calls at Travis Air Force Base. The voiceprint found the man. Other evidence led to his conviction at a court martial.

Today, under pressure of court decisions on testimony, more and more law enforcement officials have been dropping into military and space technology labs and asking, in one way or another: "How can we nail our case on this guy, without requiring him to speak?"

In a way, this reflects how far behind we have allowed—or forced—our police to slip in the matter of science. For all the equipment and training that the most advanced police crime labs have, scientific police work is way behind the times. The military, the universities, the space program and the atomic energy people have gotten the tax support for the way-out science of the Sixties, Seventies and Eighties. And they have plenty of stuff the police could use more widely if it were available to them.

For all their Sherlock Holmes feats, the cops are, by and large, making the best use of the training and the science of the Thirties. And this is no accident. It is neglect. Until this year, the Justice Department didn't have a separate research and development branch. Now it has one, the National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, based on legislation pushed in the Senate by Sen. Edward Kennedy (Mass.) and in the House by Rep. James H. Scheuer (Bronx, N.Y.). Scheuer, whose forthcoming book, "To Walk the Streets Safely," takes a look at the crime science of the future, believes that the Institute will help channel advanced scientific police work right down to the state and

local levels, and perhaps light some fires in the court system as well.

The law that Kennedy and Scheuer sponsored got its general inspiration and broad support from the multi-volume report of the President's Crime Commission, "The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society," which made no bones of the Commission's feeling that our judicial system is technologically way behind the times in the race against crime.

There's no visible end to what science can do to help our police get more evidence and need less testimony from suspects, if the national will is steered that way. Further, the American management genius *could* solve problems that presently keep the most far-out scientific methods out of the hands of many police. That's another problem, for it is one thing for the Atomic Energy Commission to own equipment that might identify a hair as belonging to just one person, and quite another for a small-town police force to get to use it.

Still a third problem is the organization of vast amounts of information that is already within our police structure, so that it too can be available *wherever* and *whenever* needed.

A fourth problem lies in training enough officers to a new level of super science and super management in police work. But all of these are problems that we routinely solve in the military and in industry, space and government. They're tailor-made for the genius of 20th century America.

In too limited a way, we already have police tools in all these areas. It is their energetic expansion that can get the bulk of our judicial system out of the "confession" rut that was ancient in the Middle Ages. If what already exists could be routinely used by the average police force we'd come a long way.

Let's look at what is already lying around, whether it is available day in and day out or not. Fingerprints, ballistic identification of bullets, incriminating handwriting, and such are old hat. They are "gross" in the sense that criminals can control or conceal them by wearing gloves, avoiding "saying it in ink," successfully disposing of the weapon and so on.

It is when we get down to the realm of the tiny that concealment is more difficult, and identification is more certain (and putting the evidence together is more expensive and difficult).

COURTESY ITT RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Gas chromatograph gives precise data on chemical makeup of a tiny bit of a sample. It's one of many analyzers whose wide use by police departments could make much evidence out of seemingly trivial clues.

At the sub-microscopic and chemical levels, no two men are alike and neither are the things they use and handle. Just as Kersta claims that no two men can make precisely the same voiceprint, neither is it likely that any two men have the same blood, in minute detail, or leave the same smell, or have hair with identical trace elements, or can give the same breath sample.

The original typing of human blood put it in four major groups, O,A,B and AB. This is "gross." A man with A blood didn't commit a crime done by a man with O blood—but neither did ten million others with O blood. Now there are 288 recognized sub-groups of blood. It takes more effort and special equipment and training to tab them, but it can be done with good fresh samples. Beyond any doubt, expert tracking of blood to just one person is entirely feasible. The exact protein makeup and cell arrangement in one's blood is controlled by his genetic makeup, and it is certain that each human's genetic makeup is unique. As we go along in life, we build up antibodies to disease which become our own peculiar set in fine detail. What we eat we handle uniquely on the molecular level. We have individual variations in the structure and chemical makeup of our hemoglobin.

Tools exist to identify these variants, but it can hardly be said that the cop on your beat could count on his department using a spectrophotometer, gas or liquid chromatography, an electron microscope or similar fancy equipment on a routine burglary tomorrow. The first two will make exceedingly fine chemical analyses of exceedingly small clues, while the electron microscope can give a very nice picture portrait of a virus or a large molecule.

An excellent ordinary microscope can enlarge up to 2,000 diameters. An electron microscope doesn't sneeze at 100,000 diameters. Not long ago a burglar confessed to slaying a woman when a sample of the dead woman's face powder was found on a towel in his room. Electron microscope portraits made of the two samples, blown way up, were almost as alike as two prints from the same negative.

One of the most fantastic tools, now rarely available to the average police department, is Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA), a spin-off from atomic energy developed by the AEC. NAA can identify what is absolutely unique about almost any substance, and much has been published about what it has told about hair and narcotics, two areas where it has done its stuff in some crime cases.

When a schoolgirl, Gaetanne Bouchard, was attacked and murdered in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1958, a single strand of hair was found under one of her fingernails. The police had a suspect, John Vollman, Jr. NAA showed that the hair under the victim's nails had the same trace amounts of copper, manganese and sodium as Vollman's hair. The odds against coincidence were reckoned at about a million to one (and

(*Continued on page* 48)

ST. LOUIS POST DISPATCH/BLACK STAR

A face, left, put together with an Identi-Kit, based on a witness' description, and made from those of 544 available parts that tally with witness' description. Police in other cities duplicate picture from their own kits, using piece code numbers.

A LEGION 50th ANNIVERSARY FEATURE

How the FIRST GI BILL Was Written

(PART I)

By R. B. PITKIN

TODAY, IF A BUM should approach you for a handout, you'd most likely type him as an alcoholic from skid row. But in the years after WW1 and before WW2, any vaudeville act might have represented him as a war veteran, and any audience would have accepted the "type."

It was hardly a true picture of war veterans, but there was enough truth in it to hurt. A fraction of all our armies since the Revolution had found themselves adrift and apart from civilian life on their return. Nobody worried about them more than the other veterans. Most made the adjustment, many with difficulty. Enough to attract notice never realized their civilian potentials after war service. They found the world changed, while those who hadn't gone to war were ahead of them in wealth, training, careers and social advancement.

Not so today. Now it would seem strange to see a beggar typed as a veteran. It is only in the last 25 years that this has been so, though we now have more than 23 million veterans in civilian life—the most in all history.

The GI Bills are responsible for the change. They have been revolutionary. After the battle to get the first one passed for WW2 veterans (it was signed 25 years ago—on June 22, 1944), the others have been virtually automatic. The Korea GI Bill sailed through Congress, and with the development of warfare in Vietnam still a third one was enacted almost routinely.

That wasn't the case with the first one.

Opposition to it and distrust of its novel concepts abounded.

Its successful passage in less than a year stands as the greatest single organized achievement of The American Legion in its first 50 years.

The WW2 GI Bill itself ranks with the most progressive and beneficial laws ever enacted by any nation.

There was drama in its passage It was saved from failure in Congress by a "midnight ride" comparable in romance to Paul Revere's.

Though it was the first veterans' law that was devoid of "handout" (you had to help yourself to get GI Bill help), it was opposed by many who had cried long and loud against veterans' "handouts."

A coalition of sister veterans organizations openly joined in attacking the Legion's efforts to have it passed. They trained their guns on what proved to be its greatest feature, the educational aids.

Even some leading educators attacked the same features with cynicism and ridicule.

The whole concept was simply too new for the times. Never before had we had a law to help *all* war veterans get back on their feet. Something, usually too little, was done for the visibly disabled after previous wars. Under pressure, others could get pensions, usually in their old age. But nothing had ever been done to "readjust," immediately on discharge, all whose lives had been uprooted by war service. And every war proved they needed that.

House Speaker Rayburn gets cartons of petitions supporting GI Bill from Legion Cmdr Warren Atherton on Capitol steps, 1944.

THE NEED TO PROTECT THE RETURNING WWII VETERANS WITH A LEGION SPONSORED GI BILL WAS BROUGHT HOME BY THESE SAD EXPERIENCES

Case 9. Paralyzed on Guadalcanal and sent home to his dependent mother, Army pay stopped and no more was done.

Case 12. Totally blind and discharged in June, 1943, nothing further had been done for him on Nov. 29.

Case 13. Discharged to his family insane in April, he had not been examined for compensation in November.

The proper name of the WW2 GI Bill was "The Servicemen's *Readjustment* Act of 1944." That was brand new language.

How did the first GI Bill come to be?

Almost all the features of the first GI Bill could be found in many diverse resolutions adopted by the Legion's 1943 National Convention in Omaha. They were not yet in one package. Warren Atherton was named National Commander at Omaha. He is a prominent Stockton, Calif., lawyer and civic leader, whose bona fides as listed in "Who's Who in America" are somewhat long for this space.

Right after the Convention, Atherton went to Washington to discuss his big handful of convention mandates with the late Francis Sullivan, the Legion's acting Legislative Director.

Sullivan told him his problems. The country was barely in the war in 1943. Everyone was thinking "war." Nobody was thinking "veteran."

Disabled men were being discharged with precious little being done for them, while many were in terrible need.

Says Atherton today: "Francis Sullivan told me that our most urgent problem was for right then, not later. Cash was needed for disabled, discharged veterans. Hundreds were being released weekly without a cent in their pockets and no provision for support or care. Hundreds of thousands of service records had already been destroyed in battle incidents on land and sea. Under then existing laws, the services were not paying dischargees whose records weren't in order. Service pay for some was a year and more in arrears."

Atherton mentally added up what this immediate problem meant, when piled on top of the many different Legion resolutions to seek education; job training; home, farm and business loans; special training for the disabled, and many other novelties of that time which the Legion sought.

He groaned inwardly at ever getting so many new laws enacted while the nation was straining at the seams to win the war. It seemed impossible, especially since the biggest part of the Legion's package was made up of brand new concepts for Congress.

Sullivan noted something else. Many Congressmen had already introduced separate bills that jibed with some of the things the Legion wanted. They expected Legion support, so a shotgun approach involving a large number of separate bills was well under way.

There was something even worse. Though all these bills affected veterans, their revolutionary character related them to subjects that came under many committees of Congress. They might find their way into separate committees that considered mortgages, education, employment, unemployment benefits, etc.

If they didn't all go to the veterans committees, some would die, others would be altered, and some might come out in conflict with each other. Even if most of them were passed, different agencies of government might then administer them—a situation that had been so disastrous for veterans after WW1 that

Cmdr Atherton and House vets affairs chairman Rankin lay plans to prevent GI Bill from being split among many Congressional committees and thus fail.

CONTINUED

How the First GI Bill was written

the Veterans Administration had been set up as a single agency to which veterans could go, instead of being passed from pillar to post.

Atherton instructed Sullivan, T. O. Kraabel (the Legion's Rehabilitation Director) and others of the staff to try to assemble all these problems.

Then on Nov. 18, the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee met at Indianapolis. There the late John Stelle of Illinois—a dynamic, forceful bull of a man who had two sons in service—urged that a temporary committee make immediate recommendations aimed at getting prompt and sweeping action.

It was already growing late, for Sullivan had had to proceed to introduce bills in Congress. Thus the Omaha Convention's mandate that the Legion seek college aid for all WW2 servicemen had already been put in as a separate bill.

Stelle headed the temporary committee. It reported back next day with three main points. (1) That the Legion seek to have all veterans bills considered in Congress by the veterans committees. (2) That it impress on Congress that all veterans programs be handled by the VA, whether they deal with jobs, mortgages, education or what not. (3) That Commander Atherton be given free-wheeling powers to make things happen.

On Nov. 26, Atherton sent telegrams around the Legion for local reports on disabled WW2 dischargees who were already suffering neglect. Within 24 hours, he had on hand case histories of more than 1,500 disabled veterans of WW2 who, in 1943, had been forced to wait as long as 11 months for compensation.

The cases were so shocking that they couldn't wait for Congress to get to a more general program for all WW2 veterans. Atherton took a report on 1,536 cases to Congress on Nov. 29, and read from them to the House Veterans Affairs Committee. He demanded that $500 mustering-out pay go to all dischargees *immediately* so that they could survive the red tape that inevitably followed their discharge. The next day he named a special Legion Committee, headed by Stelle, to shape up everything else the Legion was seeking, while he plunged ahead to get the mustering-out act passed.

The late David Camelon, who covered those events for the Hearst newspapers, described Atherton's battle for mustering-out pay on these pages in 1949. Here is a digest of Camelon's account:

It was a shocking, incredible story of disabled men that Atherton took to Congress—their minds twisted, bodies torn in battle—shunted out of hospitals, out of the armed forces into a world of callous reality, of heartbreaking delay and neglect—even, in far too many cases, of actual distress. Everybody was going to "do something" for the veterans "after the war."

It seems impossible to believe, now, that thousands of disabled men discharged during the war were forced to depend upon charity for their very existence for months before the country they had fought to defend got around to caring for them.

Bill Smith [not his real name] enlisted in the Army, July 13, 1940. He went to Guadalcanal, and there met the grenade that all but ended his life. The grenade smashed in the right side of Bill's head, messed up the delicate nerves in his brain, and left his left side paralyzed.

Bill was declared "unfit for service" on January 13, 1943. From that date on, the Army knew Bill would never fight again, and that after his discharge he would need help. He was discharged from the hospital and the Army on July 3, six and one half months later.

There were plenty of laws on the statute books to take care of Bill after his discharge.

The trouble lay in making those benefits available to him. After his discharge, Bill had to make a claim for disability rating and compensation. Before his claim could be acted upon, his service record and medical record had to be certified to the Veterans Administration, a rating board had to consider his case, and his condition and need had to be determined.

You'd think that in the six months Bill lay in the hospital—the six months that elapsed between January 13, when he was called "unfit for service," and July 3, when he was discharged—someone would have looked ahead: would have anticipated Bill's needs, and would have assembled all the necessary records so that his claim might be handled immediately.

But it didn't happen that way.

They handed Bill his discharge—and nothing else. No money, no clothes, nothing but a warning that he could wear his uniform for only 90 days, and after that he'd have to find some civilian clothes.

On the day he was discharged, his army pay stopped. So did the allotment he had been sending his mother—the only money she had. They sent Bill home paralyzed, and penniless—to wait four long months before his claim was adjudicated. He was, finally, rated 50 percent disabled, and vocational rehabilitation was recommended.

How did Bill and his mother live during those months?

No one seemed to know, or, apart from the Legion, to care. Perhaps he was able to drag his paralyzed body to his neighbor's door for a handout.

With controlled fury, Commander Atherton presented the records of 1,536 men—men who had been discharged from the armed forces after the start of WW2, who had been forced to wait for periods ranging from three to eleven months before compensation was alloted to them.

"This list is far from complete," Commander Atherton said. "It is only a quick sampling."

He presented the details of many of those 1,536 cases:

"Case No. 12. In this case, the veteran, totally blind, was discharged from an Army hospital on June 30, 1943. The Army regional records were not received in the regional office (of the Veterans Administration) until the week of November 22. Therefore the veteran has not yet (November 29) received the pension check to which he is entitled, and probably will not for 30 days.

"Case No. 13. This veteran was discharged insane, unable to sign his discharge. Claim was filed April 12, and we have not yet been able to get this veteran examined. While it is true that the Veterans Administration wrote his sister and a service officer, no letters were written to either, or to anyone else, in September or October.

"Case No. 17. This veteran was discharged from service July 27, 1943, with diagnosis of dementia praecox, paranoid. The handicap estimate by the rating board is 100 percent. Action toward releasing payment on the veteran's claim is not expected until the character of his discharge is officially attested. It seems quite evident that he served honorably, but the authorization unit has refused to release payment until officially informed the discharge was honorable."

In fairness to the Veterans Administration, it should be pointed out that the delays were caused, in some degree, by the immense volume of work piled on the VA, and the wartime shortage of manpower.

"Having no other income," Commander Atherton stated, "the disabled dischargee must rely upon financial assistance from private or charitable sources. Such a situation, especially for the combat disabled, should not be tolerated.

"Even a convict who is discharged from prison is given more money and a suit of clothes. The veteran, when he is discharged from a hospital or separation center, is given neither."

The Legion didn't ask much for them. Just some money to live on, enough to buy clothes, to insure them something to eat and a place to sleep: enough to bridge the gap between discharge and adjudication of their claims or re-employment.

The report was shocking and infuriating. But it was only the opening gun in the Legion's fight for justice for the veterans of WW2—a fight not alone for mustering-out pay, but for the broader, more sweeping benefits of what was to be known as the Legion's "GI Bill of Rights"—the greatest, most effective, most carefully prepared veterans' program ever enacted.

That fight was to last for seven months, against the toughest kind of opposition. To win it, the Legion pledged its every resource.

"We didn't organize The American Legion to be a savings bank to finance a last man's club," Commander Atherton said. "The best way to use every dime in our treasury is in assistance to the veterans coming out of this war."

On December 1, National Commander Atherton appeared before the Senate Military Affairs Committee to repeat his demand for immediate enactment of mustering-out pay. The committee had before it a bill,

sponsored by Senator Barkley, calling for a maximum of $300. Commander Atherton asked that the pay be "adequate"—and urged that the maximum be placed at at least $500.

The Legion's publicity division, headed by Jack Cejnar, sent the Commander's report on the 1,536 cases of delay and neglect to every daily newspaper in the United States—together with a letter from the Commander which called the situation "a national disgrace."

The report caused a nation-wide sensation. Hundreds of newspapers backed the Legion's demand with editorials and news stories. At the same time Commander Atherton telegraphed all Department officers to "leave no stone unturned" to bring all possible pressure on Senators and Representatives to put an end to the deplorable condition the Legion had disclosed.

Within a matter of hours, the tremendous forces of the Legion began to mobilize. Department officers contacted their Posts; and telegrams, letters and phone calls by the thousand poured in on members of Congress. Seldom, if ever, before had any organization spoken so forcefully, and so frankly, on behalf of the disabled veteran. The effect was immediate.

"I never realized that anything approaching this situation existed," said Senator Johnson of Colorado, chairman of a subcommittee of the Senate Military Affairs Committee studying veteran's legislation. "It is almost unbelievable that this nation should permit those boys to go for months without money, food or clothes, except what they can beg.

"You can't explain away a situation like that. You can't brush it off, or forget it. We must act immediately to put money into the hands of every man who is discharged, the instant he is discharged.

"I am informed we are discharging as many as 75,000 men a month, and that the totals will steadily increase. All of them face an immediate problem on discharge, when they feel lost and alone. And that apparently, is just the time we have been neglecting them—when their need is the greatest."

Senator Johnson's indignation was sincere, as his actions were to show, and reflected the opinion of a vast majority of the Senators and Representatives. But there were others in Congress—some in positions of influence—who rendered only lip-service to the cause of the disabled man.

"This is incredible!" said Andrew Jackson May of Prestonburg, Ky., Chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee. "Shocking is the only word to describe it. The sick and the wounded from the battlefields are the very men who are most entitled to expect every assistance the nation they have defended can give them."

Those were fine and noble words. We were to remember them when, a few days later, Mr. May almost singlehandedly prevented the enactment of mustering-out pay before Christmas. Mustering-out pay was not presented as a veterans' matter. It dealt with an extension of military pay, and Mr. May's Military Affairs Committee was in a key spot to boost it or block it.

Mr. May's attitude represented a hard core of opposition, within the Congress, to doing anything for the veterans—an attitude

Thirteen of the "first team" that quarterbacked the creation and passage of the first GI Bill. Front row, left to right: Lyon W. Brandon (Miss.); Roane Waring (Tenn.); Rep. John Gibson (Ga.); Harry W. Colmery (Kans.); Pat Kelley (Ga.); Frank Reilly (Mass.). Back row: Frank Sullivan (D.C.); John Stelle (Ill.); David Camelon (N.Y.); Sam Rorex (Ark.); Jack Cejnar (Ind.) and T. O. Kraabel (N.Dak.)

No photo was ever taken of the whole group. Of those shown, Stelle was chairman of the Legion's original GI Bill committee, while Colmery and Rorex were members. Camelon and Reilly were assigned by Hearst newspapers to help. Sullivan, Kraabel and Cejnar were key Legion staff members in the drive. Rep. Gibson made the "midnight ride" from Georgia to cast the deciding vote that saved the bill from final defeat in Congress. Waring and Kelley helped get him there. Rep. Gibson's melodramatic adventure is told in next month's chapter.

that was, at first, beyond the ordinary citizen's comprehension. It was an attitude that was to be reflected, not much later, in the speech of one Congressman, who arose on the floor of the House to oppose adequate mustering-out pay with the words:

"America's boys didn't go to war for money—for dollars! They went out of patriotism. And America is grateful to them. Why, when a boy dies, America gives him a flag to drape over his coffin!"

At first, after Commander Atherton had made his report, we did not dream that such opposition would develop. His request seemed utterly reasonable, and the Senate Military Affairs Committee confirmed that thought. On December 10, it rewrote the Barkley mustering-out pay bill, to conform with the Legion's request for a $500 maximum.

On the House side of the Capitol, meanwhile, Chairman May had started public hearings.

It seemed certain that the House would not draft a weaker version than the Senate committee was writing. Many of us believed that the House committee might improve it.

"The post-war period has started," Rep. Walter Ploeser of Missouri said. "It is here now. Not tomorrow, not next year, not after the war, but now."

Walter Ploeser, and a few others, saw the gathering opposition for what it was. But many could not believe it until it was suddenly demonstrated a few days later. On

More members of the team with members of the Senate Finance Committee who co-sponsored the GI Bill in the Senate. Left to right, front row: Senators George (Ga.); and Lucas and Brooks (Ill.), then Legionnaires Stelle, James P. Ringley and Lawrence J. Fenlon, all of Illinois. They are welcoming thousands of petitions.

CONTINUED

How the First GI Bill was written

December 13, Mr. May said on the floor of the House:

"I do not know if we will be able to draft a veteran's mustering-out pay bill and get it to the floor before Christmas!"

He said he'd named a sub-committee, headed by Rep. John M. Costello of California, to "study and draft legislation." That was a death-sentence to any action prior to Christmas. The decision to study a proposal on which the evidence of need was so clear could only result in delay.

National Commander Atherton promptly let the people study it. He gave the case of disabled veterans over a national radio hook-up from San Francisco and, in a press statement, said:

"There'll be no Merry Christmas for these men unless Congress moves speedily to help them.

"Some mustering-out pay must be made immediately. It must be done before Congress adjourns for Christmas.

"Whether or not Congress does do that will mean the difference between a Merry Christmas and no Christmas at all to the men who have returned, sick and wounded, from the war fronts."

But there was no action before Christmas. On December 15, Mr. May went back home to Prestonburg for his own Christmas.

"And in May's absence," I wrote for all Hearst newspapers at that time, "went all hope that decent mustering-out pay could be enacted this year; all hope that there will be a little money, a little hope and cheer, this Christmas, for the veterans who have been mustered out of the Army without a cent in their pockets, without a suit of clothes.

"May slipped out of Washington. Few knew he was leaving. And, in his absence, no member of the House Military Affairs Committee can call a meeting or report out any legislation."

The Senate committee, meanwhile, unanimously approved the bill with a $500 maximum. But all efforts to force action in the House failed. On the 18th, Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts, asked:

"Is there any chance at all that we can have a mustering-out pay bill on the floor before we go home?"

John McCormack of Massachusetts, Majority Leader, who had favored action before Christmas had to answer:

"I am sorry, but there is no chance."

A few members of Congress protested. Edith Nourse Rogers called it "cruel and callous" for Congress to go home without providing for the disabled veterans. John Rankin, chairman of the World War Veterans Committee, said he would oppose any adjournment until mustering-out pay had been considered.

Their efforts were futile. But the public protest was too much for Mr. May. On December 20, from his home in Prestonburg, he telephoned Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, to say that his committee would report out a bill "within two or three days after the House reconvenes January 10."

Mr. May came back to Washington January 4, (it was now 1944), inwardly seething from the lashing he had taken from public opinion.

"We are going to dispose of this matter in very short order," he said.

His committee did report out an inadequate bill with a maximum of $300—$200 below the figure the Legion had asked, and the Senate had adopted.

The measure was sent to conference between representatives of the House and Senate to compromise the difference in the figures. On the first day the conferees met, I was waiting outside the committee room in the Capitol with Frank K. Reilly, correspondent for the Boston American. As May left the room, Reilly and I went up to him to ask what progress had been made.

"I'll give no more interviews to you, Camelon," he told me. "Why did you say that I sneaked out of Washington?"

"Because," I told him, "you left without notice, and because you left the Military Affairs Committee without authority to function. Mr. May, you consider yourself a big man who can deprive the veterans of proper mustering-out pay."

"I am a big man in Washington," May retorted. "I'm sufficiently big to tell you that if you say any more about me sneaking out of Washington, you make arrangements with the undertaker before you do!"

With that threat, May turned, and strode off down the corridor.

May's threat to Mr. Camelon ultimately did more good than bad. Furious at what was happening to veterans, and furious again at the personal threat to their reporter, the Hearst newspapers entered the fray with the Legion as full-fledged partisans. Hearst assigned two others besides Camelon to full-time work at the Legion's elbow, and ran their stories in the whole Hearst chain. They rendered such service in rallying public support for the GI Bill that was to follow that when it was all over the Legion gave

Warren Atherton today. As Legion Commander in 1943-44 he led GI Bill fight to final victory.

William Randolph Hearst its Distinguished Service Medal.

May's stubbornness further alerted the Legion to the kind of resistance it might meet for the bigger fight ahead, forewarning it against complacency when things might seem to be going well. May also strengthened the Legion's resolve to prevent, at all costs, the division of the final GI Bill among numerous committees of Congress. Finally, he made the Legion inflexible on the question of including unemployment benefits for 52 weeks for any WW2 veteran who couldn't get a job on discharge.

In the end, May succeeded in whacking another billion dollars from his $300-maximum mustering-out bill by giving less to a man with service in the States than abroad, less for service under

Harry Colmery today. During Christmas season, 1943-44, he penned first version of WW2 GI Bill in longhand in his rooms at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington.

60 days than over 60 days. In vain did Atherton cite the case of a sergeant who lost both hands and one eye in a grenade accident in Texas, to be sent home alone and wait interminably for the care and benefits due him. What difference where he served or how long he was in? The damage and neglect were the same, whether at home or abroad, whether after one day or 60. But May's bill passed, and in the Legion's Washington office a grim group of men prepared for a bigger fight.

On Nov. 30, 1943, Commander Atherton had named a special committee headed by Stelle to steer the fight for the rest of the Legion's major package for WW2 veterans, while he pushed ahead on mustering-out pay. It held its first meeting in Washington, D.C., on Dec. 15.

Serving with Stelle were Legion men with long experience in veterans affairs and legislation. John Stelle had been Lieutenant Governor, then Governor, of Illinois. Sam Rorex had served in the Arkansas legislature even before WW1. Past National Commander Harry Colmery, of Kansas, was an able attorney, with offices in Topeka and Washington (and he would soon pen the initial draft of the first GI Bill of Rights in

(*Continued on page* 51)

LIFE IN THE OUTDOORS

Communist Sportsmen

HUNTING AND fishing are almost as popular in the Iron Curtain countries as they are in the USA. In Romania, for example, which is slightly smaller than our State of Oregon, there are 60,000 hunters and over 120,000 anglers. Game animals include the giant stag (similar to our elk), the wild boar (up to 300 lbs.), the chamois (mountain goat), the huge Russian bear and the miniature red deer. Among the wild birds are the Chinese pheasant (a natural migrant from Asia), the Great Bustard (a kind of wild turkey, the world's largest bird reaching 15 lbs.), the capercaillie (a huge black grouse) and hundreds of species of migratory waterfowl which use the Black Sea as a flyway. For anglers there are dozens of fish species including the giant sturgeon, pike and would you believe . . . huge rainbow trout?

For each of these, seasons are pleasantly long, at least 6 months in almost every case. But to this rosy picture there are a few sidelights that will make an American sportsman realize how lucky he is. To own a rifle or shotgun in Romania, a hunter must belong to the State Communist party and he must obtain a permit from the police who investigate him thoroughly to make sure he has no subversive tendencies and has no criminal record whatsoever, even petty theft. Then he must apply for membership in the General Association of Hunters which will issue him a license (about $20 a year) after he has passed an all-day written and oral examination in firearm safety, law, wildlife habits and hunting methods! If he fails the exam, he may apply for another. But unless he possesses a membership in the Association, the police will not issue his firearm permit!

As an Association hunter, any violation of the law (shooting out of season, shooting at night with a light, shooting game animals for which he has not received specific permission from the head Gamekeeper of the area), means an immediate jail sentence which cannot be appealed, plus a fine corresponding to the value of the animal he killed and forfeiture of his gun permit and weapon.

The various Gamekeepers (officers of the Association) keep a close check on the wildlife in their area. Their salary is paid by the State, and it is their job to maintain a correct balance between the males and females of a species, to weed out malformed animals, etc. This they do by permitting the hunters to shoot these undesirables in an attempt to retain only the finest trophy stock. Lucky is the Romanian hunter who has an opportunity to bag one of these trophies which are generally reserved for foreign hunters. There are hundreds of English, German, French and Italian sportsmen who invade Romania each year seeking trophy animals. Strangely, a foreign hunter has no difficulty in bringing a rifle or shotgun into the country, as long as he registers its serial number on the way in, and let's the Army check it again on the way out.

ICE FISHING, anyone? Should you plan on trying it this winter, be sure to take along your inflatable camping mattress. When inflated, it will be handy to kneel or sit on, and you can lie on it while looking down through your ice hole for fish.

IT'S SMART to carry a small tube of shampoo in your jacket pocket on outdoor trips, writes E. Dybala of Ganado, Texas. Even with cold water it provides instant soap for washing grime, grease, fish and animal odors from your hands.

AN EMERGENCY bore-cleaning brush for a rifle or shotgun can be made from a gal's brush-type hair roller, advises Mike Sticker of Ponchatoula, La. Remove the outside wire case, trim the core to fit the bore and push it through with a straightened wire coat hanger. Wrap a small piece of cloth around the end of the coat hanger so it won't scratch the bore.

WHEN cleaning game birds, dunk each bird in a solution of soapy hot (not boiling) water for a second or two, writes E. Maas of Ft. Atkinson, Wis. This draws out the oil, helps loosen the feathers, and also keeps the small pinfeathers from filling the air.

MURAL-SIZE giant black-and-white posters, 2x3 ft., are now possible from your prize hunting or fishing snapshot. Price: $3.98. Send the photo (negative preferred) to Sta-Dri Products, 147-47 6th Ave., Whitestone, N.Y. Delivery in about 10 days.

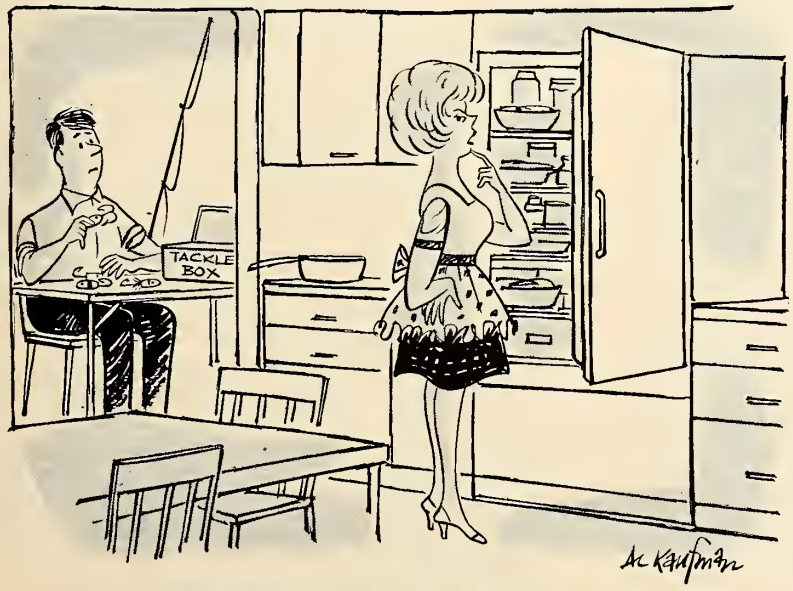
ARE SKUNKS bothering your cabin or camp site? An easy antidote for them, according to W. Hickey of Sparta, Tenn., is moth balls. Spread a few around your area and the critters will give you a wide berth. Drop a handful in the mouth of their den and they'll leave the county.

EMPTY waxed-paper shotshells will help you start a fire because they burn easily, but Stanley Clark of East Bradenton, Fla., has improved on the idea. He takes along empty shells filled with shavings from a pencil sharpener. Since the wood is cedar, in combination with the waxed paper it will fire the wettest log.

BROKEN GLASS ROD? Try this repair suggested by Brad Salywedel of Montello, Wis. Insert a short piece of coat-hanger wire into the hollow ends to hold the broken pieces together. Coat well with Epoxy glue first. Hold pieces in straight line until glue sets.

LURE MAKING kits are being marketed by Worth Fishing Tackle, Stevens Point, Wis. Types are available for fly tying, spinning lures and jig making. Refills are also available. These are excellent for occupying an ardent angler's leisure time during the off-season months. Price: about $10 per kit.

RUBBER BOOTS and waders will slip on and off easier over woolen socks if you wear a shortened pair of a gal's nylon stockings over the socks, writes Junior Hernandez of Sunnyside, Wash. Nylon will keep your feet and legs warmer, too. Ask your wife!



"Now, let's see what we can have for dinner. There's blood worms, sand crabs, squid, sand worms . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you $5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor. The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

The Legion Starts Its Second 50 Years

By NATIONAL COMMANDER William C. Doyle

THIS IS THE first month of the Legion's Golden Anniversary year. There's more to say on such an occasion than I can possibly say here. First, may I tip my hat to those who have already responded to our appeal to every member for a small donation to our 50th Anniversary Gift to the Nation?

Contributions have come in by the thousands, but as we need nearly two hundred thousand, we still have a long way to go. There's a coupon on page 5 in this magazine to accommodate those who have not yet responded.

I'd like to share with you some of the notes that not a few members sent along with their checks.

E. W. Pederson, of Minneapolis, said the most in the fewest words. He simply wrote: "Because he may be a buddy of mine." (Our 50th Anniversary Gift to the Nation is permanent lighting of the Tomb of our unknown war-dead at Arlington National Cemetery.)

Our first appeal was for only $1. The *average* gift has been about $2. In sending $2 or more many expressed the fear that we couldn't reach our goal with $1 gifts. L. C. O'Brien, of Oak Bluff, Mass., expressed that doubt as he sent $2. Charles C. Haimo, of New York, thought that further dignifying the Tomb was a "splendid and humane" symbolic gift to mark our 50th year. He hoped we'd have similar projects in the future to which members could contribute a lot by asking only a little from each.

A surprising number of gifts came from people in hospitals, or eking out a bare living on pensions and Social Security, who expressed regret they couldn't give more. Others echoed the sentiments of Ed Story, of Elk City, Okla. He said he felt honored to be asked to join and added, "It is a holy and wholesome thought" to honor the dead. William Brown, Jr., of Bayport, N.Y., said he'd send more if we didn't get enough the first time around.

An unsigned note simply said: "It's a great idea. God bless you!" Leo Aragni, of San Franeisco, made his check for $5 to help make sure we'd get enough. A few donors, who felt they could afford it, gave up to $25, and our post on Okinawa sent $1,000 from its post treasury.

These responses make one proud to be a Legionnaire, and I am sure that the tens of thousands of additional gifts that we still need only depend on enough members seeing the coupons and appeals in our magazine. Since far from all of us see every page of every magazine we receive, we'll publish coupons up to the deadline.

IN THIS ISSUE, a two-part serial begins on page 24. In it, our editor condenses and updates the exciting story of the writing of the WW2 GI Bill of Rights that Mr. David Camelon, of the Hearst newspapers, wrote for our magazine in 1949.

Nothing, I think, is more fitting a story to retell in the opening months of our 50th year. The GI Bill of Rights was the greatest single accomplishment of The American Legion in its first 50 years. Nobody will ever succeed in fully measuring its impact for the good of the entire nation.

Just to read how the Legionnaires all over the country joined in to support the GI Bill gives one an emotional charge. Of course, nobody could long maintain the pitch of absolute unity of action of millions of people that flows through the drama of the GI Bill story. The circumstances of those months demanded more than people can give day in and day out when there is no such crisis as there was then.

Even so, in reading it, I wonder if you get the feeling I do? It is too much a feeling of envy—that those were the "good old days." It puts us on our mettle in the next 50 years to equal our record as an *action* organization that we were then.

Legionnaires secured more than *ten million* signatures needed to back up our friends in Congress. The Illinois Legion, led in its effort by Al Starshak and the late James P. Ringley, set the record for one state with more than a million signatures on petitions. In Maine, Adjutant James Boyle got many newspapers to give the bill space that violated their policies in the face of wartime paper rationing. National Commander Warren Atherton moved his family from California to Washington for seven months to fight for the GI Bill on the scene. John Stelle moved from Illinois to Washington on the same basis.

Read it. See if the image you get of the "old boys" in action doesn't give us all one whale of a challenge to match their performance as doers.

Nobody wasted time in talk. Nobody "let George do it." You see virtually every Post responding to every call from Washington with immediate action—getting spot radio announcements to support the GI Bill locally, putting trailers in their movie theaters, telegraphing reports of neglected veterans, writing to Congressmen on call, securing local newspaper support.

It is a picture of a huge organization acting as one down to the last man, and it will take some going ever to match it.

Of all the things I might say this month, I guess they could all be wrapped up in this: "If we'll hold up the example of the Legionnaires who secured the GI Bill as our ideal for organized action in the future, we can never go wrong."

When they saw what was to be done, they did it.

VETERANS **NEWSLETTER** A DIGEST OF EVENTS WHICH ARE OF PERSONAL INTEREST TO YOU

JANUARY 1969

HOW VETERANS' INTERESTS FARED IN THE 90TH CONGRESS DURING 1968:

In the news section that follows this "Newsletter" the major legislative proposals of The American Legion for 1969 are detailed at some length . . . Here, we review briefly the accomplishments of the last session of the 90th Congress in 1968 during which about 35 public laws directly fulfilling all or part of Legion mandates were approved and some 70 public laws were enacted which affect Legion programs in one way or another.

The largest single increase in compensation for service-connected disabled veterans was authorized in 1968 and will take effect this month . . . 100% disabled vets had their monthly compensation upped to $400 and those rated 90% or less disabled got an 8% increase . . . Also raised were the rates in pensions for non-service-connected veterans and dependents along with higher income limitations . . . This was the second increase in non-service connected pensions during the 90th and marked the first time in history that ever happened . . . Pensions were covered in some detail in the May and December issues of "Newsletter" during 1968 . . . Another new law increased education and training entitlement limits for veterans studying under the current post-Korean War GI Bill to provide them with 1-1/2 months of entitlement for each month of service after Jan. 31, 1955 (up to a maximum of 36 months) . . . This same law provided widows of men who died of a service-connected disability and wives of veterans who are totally and permanently service-disabled with education and training benefits similar to those already received by sons and daughters under much the same conditions . . . Also passed during the year was a bill allowing disabled veterans to receive vocational rehabilitation training and benefits on a part-time basis.

Legislation was passed making it a federal crime to publicly desecrate the U.S. Flag . . . The law would allow a one-year prison term or a $1,000 fine, or both, on conviction of publicly mutilating, defacing, defiling, burning or trampling the flag . . . Before 1968 was out, one conviction had already been obtained under the new law.

Vietnam era veterans who are aliens were granted the same exemptions from the normal naturalization process as were granted to veterans of WW1, WW2 and the Korean War.

The Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 was continued and its board kept active, subject to call.

In the area of child welfare, criminal penalties for possession or sale of LSD and other hallucenogenic drugs were enacted and $150 million was authorized for a three-year program of grants to states to prevent juvenile delinquency and to help rehabilitate young offenders.

In 1968, Congress recognized the need for legislation making it easier for veterans to get mortgage money with which to purchase homes . . . A tight credit market had made home-buying well-nigh impossible except for those with very substantial down payments and the housing market was in the doldrums . . . The 6% interest ceiling on VA and FHA home loans was removed and allowed to move closer to true market level . . . It will remain there until Oct. 1, 1969, when the rate will automatically revert to 6% unless Congress acts to renew the authority to exceed that level . . . The lawmakers also increased the maximum amount of guarantee on VA home loans from $7,500 to $12,500, provided government aid for home buyers who rely on VA and FHA construction standards but later find defects in their houses, and established a commission to study mortgage interest rates so that it could make recommendations by this coming April to assure the future availability of mortgage credit at reasonable cost . . . The veteran can now have his home loan guaranteed by the VA even though the price he elects to pay for the property is higher than the VA-determined reasonable value.

The second session of the 90th made provisions for a White House Conference on the aging in 1971, passed legislation to protect the re-employment rights of servicemen who serve beyond their regular enlistment periods, and appropriated funds to strengthen and expand the Veterans Employment Service . . . It also passed law to insure that all public buildings financed with federal funds would be designed and constructed in the future so as to be accessible to

the physically handicapped . . . Disabled and handicapped veterans of the future who attend classes on the Cold War G.I. Bill in college facilities built under the new law will find the measure significant.

Most Legion National Security mandates were accomplished by enactment of the appropriations bills which provided funds for the Department of Defense . . . In addition, Congress authorized construction of a "thin" ballistic missile defense system and enacted legislation improving the status of National Guard technicians by extending them federal civil service retirement benefits . . . It was made a federal offense to threaten or harass members of the U.S. Armed Forces or their families.

INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE RULES WAR ORPHANS PAYMENTS AS SCHOLARSHIPS:

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that payments to "war orphans" under the War Orphans Educational Assistance Act are now regarded as scholarships and are not to be counted for income tax purposes in determining whether the dependent received more than half of his support from the taxpayer . . . The new ruling concludes that such payments are gratuitous in nature . . . Previously, such payments had been regarded as being contributed by the student when determining who furnished more than half of the student's support for income tax purposes . . . Under the law, eligible young men and women between 18 and 26 are entitled to up to 36 months of schooling if they are children of veterans who died or are permanently and totally disabled as a result of military service . . . Payments range up to $130 monthly for full-time enrollment and smaller amounts for part time . . . The ruling is retroactive . . . Parents and guardians are advised to apply to their local district Internal Revenue Service director for the best method of filing for refund.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION FIRST DAY COVER SOON TO BE RELEASED TO PUBLIC

As part of its continuing 50th Anniversary Celebration, The American Legion has announced the sponsorship and availability of an official American Legion first day cover to go with its 50th Anniversary postage stamp scheduled for first release on Mar. 15, 1969 . . . The plans and production for the official cachet are well advanced and they will be available to the general public in the near future . . . Inquiries may be addressed to: American Legion Stamp, The American Legion, 1608 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

U.S. ARMY MILITARY HISTORY RESEARCH COLLECTION INSTITUTED AT WAR COLLEGE:

The U.S. Army now has a Military History Research Collection . . . In it is original source material, books, personal papers, records, letters, diaries, photographs and other items that go into making recorded history . . . If you've got material which may be significant to U.S. military history and you'd like to donate it to the collection, inquire first by writing to Col. George S. Pappas, Jr., Director, U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, U.S. Army War College, Carlisle Barracks, Pa. 17013.

OREGON VOTERS APPROVE STATE FARM AND HOME LOANS FOR VIETNAM VETS:

Voters in the State of Oregon have approved a measure which would allow Vietnam era Veterans to apply for state veterans' farm and home loans on much the same basis as earlier war veterans . . . Among its conditions: The veteran must have been an Oregon resident when he entered service and has 20 years from date of discharge to apply . . . Approximately 60,000 vets are eligible right now and about 9,000 a year will be added to the eligibility rolls . . . There is no cost involved to taxpayers of the state because the program is self-supporting.

NEW JERSEY'S VIETNAM ERA VETERANS NOW GET CIVIL SERVICE PREFERENCE:

New Jersey's Vietnam era veterans are now entitled to the same civil service preference in state, county or municipal government jobs as received by veterans of other wars . . . The veteran must pass a civil service exam to establish eligibility before he receives this priority.

RUMORS OF SPECIAL DIVIDEND ON WW2 NAT'L SERVICE LIFE INSURANCE ARE FALSE:

Incorrect stories are being circulated that the VA is about to pay another special dividend on WW2 National Service Life Insurance . . . There is no truth to these stories and veterans should not clog VA communications lines asking about them . . . No dividend is planned now.

NEWS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION
AND VETERANS AFFAIRS
JANUARY, 1969

Legion Legislative Goals Set As 91st Congress Convenes

Resolutions seek: to retain independency of the VA creation of unified nat'l cemetery system, increased disability compensation, effective anti-communist legislation, foreign aid curbs and other items.

The 91st U.S. Congress convening this month will have many important matters brought before it. Among them, the 1969 Legislative Program of The American Legion, a set of resolutions asking for new laws or amendments to old laws which affect the nation's 26 million-plus veterans and their families, a group now comprising close to 50% of the U.S. population.

A great part of more than 90 million people at one time or another is directly or indirectly affected by veterans legislation. Veterans Administration figures indicate veterans will be a sizeable group for many years to come. Though the veteran population is expected to remain more or less constant with today's figures for the next three years, it is predicted to go up to about 27.5 million for the following two years. At present there are about 2.2 million veterans (mostly WW1) 65 years and over. By 1995, the 65-and-over group (mostly WW2 veterans) will hit a peak of about 8.8 million.

Legion national legislative aims are formed by the adoption of resolutions at its national conventions and at meetings of its National Executive Committee. Veterans Newsletter, which precedes this department, reviews the considerable accomplishments of the second session of the 90th Congress.

Of the many new Legion mandates to be presented to the nation's lawmakers, only a few can be detailed here with any background. However, these are felt to be the top issues having the widest range of interest and importance to veterans and their families.

VA Hospital and Medical Programs: On June 14, 1968, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare recommended to the President that there be established a new Federal Interdepartmental Health Policy Council and that he be made responsible for coordinating all federal health policies and programs, including the VA medical program.

As early as 1949, the Hoover Commission made such a recommendation which the Legion opposed then and opposes now (resolution adopted at 50th Nat'l Convention in New Orleans) because it continues to believe that the single agency concept for administration of such programs is the most effective and efficient method of operation. The Legion does not feel lumping the VA's hospital and medical programs under a super agency would better serve the veteran and his dependents.

National Cemetery System: Once again the Legion calls for a nationwide cemetery policy and seeks legislation to place in the VA the authority and responsibility for the creation, operation, care and maintenance of such a system. It also secks law placing jurisdiction of same in a full Senate Committee. Legislation was passed in 1968 giving the House Veterans Affairs Committee jurisdiction over national cemetery matters. In addition, the latest resolution on cemeteries calls for rescinding of the discriminatory order of February 10, 1967, which limited burials in Arlington National Cemetery to Medal of Honor winners, active duty and retired members of the armed forces, and honorably discharged veterans who have also held high positions in the federal government.

Disability compensation: Another resolution in the rehabilitation area calls for legislation to provide for the equalization of monthly rates of disability so that they are proportionate to the percentage of disability. For example, this would mean that a 50% disabled vet would receive $200 monthly compensation since the top rate is $400 monthly for 100% disability. Also sought is additional monthly compensation for those veterans rated less than 50% who have dependents on the same basis as now authorized for rates 50% and above.

Deny scholarship aid to draft dodgers: At its 50th Nat'l Convention the Legion called for legislation to make it impossible for any individual who has publicly refused to bear arms from receiving scholarship or student aid money which is made available by federal or state governments. The only exception would be those students who qualify on grounds of conscientious or religious objection.

Anti-communist legislation: As a result of certain U.S. Supreme Court decisions, no effective federal law exists now to prevent the hiring of communist party members in federal agencies and in defense plants and installations. The Legion calls for federal laws to bar all members of the communist party from such employment and urges state governments to follow suit.

Opposes aid and comfort to the enemy: The Legion calls for a Congressional investigation of the activities of organizations and persons attempting to impede the movement of military material and troops. Such groups also solicit money, property and supplies for the purposes of aiding a hostile foreign power in order to obstruct and defeat the defense activities of the U.S.

Additionally, the Legion calls for new legislation, if need be, to prevent such acts. Also urged is an amendment to the Sedition Act of 1917 which would make that law applicable to any armed conflicts not formally declared war by act of Congress.

Veterans Employment Services: The Legion reiterates its traditional support for federal and state veterans employment services so that disabled veterans and others shall have the maximum of job opportunities which employers in government and private industry can offer those who have served the nation in time of war and national emergency. From time to time, attempts are made to

March of Dimes Poster Boy

Tracy Greenwood, 5, of Velma, Okla., poses with Nat'l Cmdr William C. Doyle at fall Nat'l Exec Committee meeting. Born with an open spine defect, Tracy is the 1969 Nat'l March of Dimes Poster Child.

remove the veterans employment services from the separate and identifiable basis under which they now operate. This, the Legion opposes.

Panama Canal: The U.S. has had a treaty with the Republic of Panama since 1903 which gives it the sole and complete authority over the administration, operation, maintenance and protection of the Panama Canal. New agreements, if ratified, would reduce and negate our control, rights and sovereignty in this vital area. The Legion once again reaffirms its support of the existing 1903 Canal Treaty, opposes ratification of any proposed treaties to change this situation and opposes any change in U.S. rights in the Canal Zone.

Guam War Memorial: The Legion urges the erection on Guam of a monument to the Americans who lost their lives there in defense of the U.S. and calls upon Congress to provide the necessary authority and funds to make this possible. It also opposes construction of a planned Japanese war memorial on the U.S. territory of Guam.

Foreign aid: Since WW2 U.S. foreign aid expenditures have exceeded $115 billion dollars, some of which have gone to certain communist countries and to non-aligned nations. The Legion feels (1) that a new course in foreign aid should be set so that it would bolster and promote U.S. foreign policy objectives, (2) that U.S. national interest should be the cardinal consideration in determining whether or not aid is to be extended to certain countries, and (3) that the American taxpayer has a right to expect that his tax dollar will not go into countries whose policies and actions go against the U.S. The Legion calls for an order of priority for receipt of U.S. aid by other nations which would be determined by, among other things, their need for aid, their alliances with the U.S. in the fight against world communism, and wherein the application of our aid will otherwise improve the mutual security of the free world.

Disarmament: The Legion opposes general and complete disarmament by the U.S. and any agreement with a nation or group of nations without enforceable provisions for inspection and effective safeguards. The Legion insists the national defense posture of the U.S. must remain unimpaired so long as there exists a threat to our security and freedom. Also opposed is the creation of a standing United Nations police force.

Genocide Convention: Since 1949 the U.S. Senate has had pending before it a UN-recommended treaty on genocide, the crime of systematically exterminating national, ethnical, racial or religious groups or any part thereof.

A recent Legion resolution concludes that the treaty is unnecessary because "all states of the U.S. already have laws providing for the punishment of acts which, regardless of terminology applied, would fall within the Convention's definition of genocide."

While the Legion deplores acts constituting genocide, no matter where or how committed, ratification of this treaty is also unwise because it could open the door to international courts claiming jurisdiction over purely domestic criminal matters.

Senate Veterans Affairs Committee: Such a committee has been a goal of veterans in and out of the Legion for over 40 years. The creation of this committee was a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 which got stalled in the last session of the 90th Congress for reasons not relating directly to the creation of the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee. The 50th National Convention of The American Legion once again requested that the committee be established and it was hoped the 91st Congress would take it up as one of its first acts of business.

Legionnaires wishing to keep up to date on veterans legislation will find it a lot easier by subscribing to the excellent publication, the National Legislative Bulletin, which is published twice a month while Congress is in session. The annual subscription rate is $3.00. A coupon is provided below.

March Commemorating American Legion Now Available

Sheet music for The American Legion, a march written by the famed composer, Meredith ("The Music Man") Willson, to help commemorate the Legion's 50th Anniversary, is now available for use by Legion marching bands, drum & bugle corps units and male choruses.

The noted Iowa-born composer-musician wrote both words and music to the new march and presented it to the Legion without cost. No stranger to the march tempo (remember "Seventy-six Trombones"?), Willson (see photo) once played with the immortal John Philip Sousa Band and is a WW2 veteran himself.

Interested musical groups can purchase marching band arrangements for $2.50 per set. Drum & bugle corps arrangements are priced at $3.50 per set and four-part male choruses with piano accompaniment are available at $.25 per copy.

Orders must be placed on Legion post letterheads, accompanied by a check or money order in the proper amount and sent to: Frank Music Corp., 119 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019. Orders will be filled promptly.

The music will also be available at local stores and from The American Legion National Emblem Sales Division, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206 in the near future. To save time, address inquiries for the present to the Frank Music Corp.

National Legislative Commission, The American Legion
1608 K Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

Date.....

Enclosed is $..... ($3.00 per subscription). Please send the **National Legislative Bulletin** to:

No. Dept.

Legion Post ....

NAME ..... Auxiliary Unit ....

ADDRESS .....

CITY..... STATE..... ZIP CODE.....

Subscription sent by.....

Address..... City..... State.....

(Please print or type all information. Make checks payable to THE AMERICAN LEGION)

Veterans Day At Arlington National Cemetery

"Whereas the 11th of November, 1918, marked the cessation of the most destructive, sanguinary, and far-reaching war in human annals and the resumption by the people of the United States of peaceful relations with other nations, which we hope may never again be severed; and

*"Whereas it is fitting that the recurring anniversary of this date should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations . . ."**

And so they gathered at the Tomb of the Unknowns in Arlington National Cemetery on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month of 1968 to observe the 50th Anniversary of the Armistice of World War 1 and the annual Washington Veterans Day ceremonies.

There was The American Legion, host organization for the 50th ceremony, led by National Commander William C. Doyle. There were representatives of other national veterans organizations. And there were government and military officials of the highest rank.

All heard and felt the booming, mournful 19-gun salute that in this ceremony symbolizes the end of World War 1, the war that was meant to end all wars.

U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. John P. McConnell, acting as the personal representative of the President, placed the traditional wreath at the Tomb of the Unknowns, paying national homage to U.S. war dead. Military honor guards from all branches of the service stood stiffly at attention and U.S. Air Force and Navy jets flew over in an airborne salute. A lone bugler played Taps.

Following placement of the presidential wreath, the ceremonial party moved to the Amphitheater behind the Tomb for the Memorial Program.

The throng packing the graceful arena heard Gen. McConnell declare: "We must maintain, for a long time to come, a military establishment which permits us to deter aggression and, if necessary, to engage and defeat aggression if it is forced upon us."

A. W. Stratton, Deputy Administrator of the Veterans Administration, delivered the President's message. In it the President said: "Men of goodwill everywhere long more than ever for the day when all the guns of battle will be stilled.

Representatives of England, Belgium, France, Italy, Israel and Mexico participated in the placement of the Sacred Freedom Torches as part of the "People-to-People Program." A musical program was presented by armed services groups.

Following the Arlington ceremonies, the Legion hosted a buffet luncheon at Washington's Army-Navy Club where the representatives of 15 of America's war-time allies were honored guests. Each received a Legion 50th Anniversary Desk Medallion from Nat'l Cmdr Doyle to commemorate the occasion. Nat'l Adjt William F. Hauck was master of ceremonies at both functions.

(For information on the Legion's campaign to raise funds to provide nighttime lighting at the Tomb of the Unknowns, see page 5.)

The Tomb of the Unknowns.

Gen. John P. McConnell, Personal Representative of the President, renders salute after placing Presidential wreath at Tomb. Army Bugler is about to blow Taps.

*From the Concurrent Resolution adopted by the U.S. Congress, June 4, 1926.

Representatives of U.S. war allies place sacred Freedom Torches on the podium in Memorial Amphitheater to start program.

A. W. Stratton, Deputy VA Chief, delivers President's message. Nat'l Cmdr Doyle (l), Gen. McConnell (r) await speaking turns.

Overflow crowd, shown standing for retirement of the colors, filled flag-bedecked Amphitheater and spilled out to steps.

DEPARTMENT COMMANDERS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, 1968-69

SHOWN HERE are the 58 Department Commanders of The American Legion for the year 1968-69.

Each was elected by his Department Convention in the late spring or summer of 1968.

The American Legion Departments include the 50 states, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Panama Canal Zone, Mexico, Canada, the Philippines, Italy and France.

Andrew J. Cooper
Alabama

Richard Kito
Alaska

Tony Soza
Arizona

Charles Holloway
Arkansas

Bradley Stephens
California

Allan I. Pohn
Canada

Dean Wood
Colorado

Richard J. Heath
Connecticut

Wallace Elterich
Delaware

Marshall Gardner
Dist. Columbia

John F. Feency
Florida

George Getz, Jr.
France

Karl Conradi
Georgia

Jay Field
Hawaii

Bennie D. Harmon
Idaho

Albert Swiderski
Illinois

R. V. Cushman
Indiana

Robert R. White
Iowa

Leon C. Smith
Italy

Alvin Grauerholz
Kansas

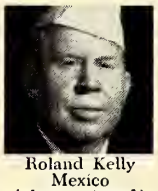
John P. Ryan
Kentucky

Dalton Comeaux
Louisiana

Daniel Lambert
Maine

Lonnie F. Marsh
Maryland

T. V. O'Connor
Massachusetts


Roland Kelly
Mexico
(since resigned)

Wayne E. Squire
Michigan

Charles Gavin
Minnesota

Willard Hays
Mississippi

Sam Modica
Missouri

Earle M. Angell
Montana

Glenn Deweber
Nebraska

Charles F. Lang
Nevada

D. W. Clement
New Hampshire

Jack W. Kuepfer
New Jersey

Merrill Norton
New Mexico

Michael Kogutek
New York

C. M. Williams
North Carolina

Al Olenberger
North Dakota

Roger A. Munson
Ohio

Gene Hassman
Oklahoma

L. L. Antonelli
Oregon

Thomas Stewart
Panama, C. Z.

John E. Gilbert
Pennsylvania

Robert Phillips
Philippines

Ramon A. Rivera
Puerto Rico

Peter Panosian
Rhode Island

Milford Forrester
South Carolina

Willis E. Danekas
South Dakota

Robert C. Lahiere
Tennessee

Robert P. Walsh
Texas

Keith Gwilliam
Utah

Francis Moriarity
Vermont

Gordon Ragsdale
Virginia

A. E. Gunderson
Washington

Charles A. Kuhn
West Virginia

Casey Jones
Wisconsin

Thomas A. Sawyer
Wyoming

The Legion on Veterans Day

Oregon: The Veterans Day recognition in Linn County endured over three days. With a $22,000 budget, 45 committee chairmen, and more than 1,000 volunteers, the project, centered in Albany, included the football game between Oregon Univ. and Univ. of California in Corvallis, an evening youth banquet that evening, a goose hunting trip and banquet for visiting dignitaries, a two hour parade through the city, and a climaxing banquet. Overall sponsor was the Linn County Veterans Council. **Lebanon's Post 51** gave a breakfast for disabled vets.

West Virginia: "Each of us must work to revive patriotism, because if we do not learn to be patriotic, there will soon be nothing left to be patriotic about," said Nat'l Vice Cmdr John A. Jones, of Weirton, at the unveiling of a new $3,000 War Memorial at Central Park in **Wellsburg.** The memorial honors the memories of Brooke County servicemen and women of all wars. It was financed by large cash donations by **Post 34** and VFW Post 4496 and by public donation. Carl Yarling of Post 34 served as chairman of the project.

California: Dep't Cmdr Bradley J. Stephens received the Sacred Torch of Great Britain at the 9th annual Sacred Torch Ceremony in the Court of Liberty at Forest Lawn Memorial Park, Hollywood Hills, Los Angeles, at the symbolic hour—11 a.m.—of the signing of Armistice. The British torch, kindled at Westminster Abbey in London, was presented by Consul General A.A.E. Franklin. The Republic of the Philippines joined the ceremonies this year, adding a seventh flaming torch. Los Angeles Chief of Police Tom Reddin was the featured speaker. In Westchester, **Post 823** broke ground for a memorial to Westchester-Playa del Rey Viet casualties and honored five Gold Star Mothers.

New York: In New York City the New York County Legion held its annual parade down Fifth Ave., culminating in wreath-laying ceremonies under the auspices of the 77th Division Assoc. In **Brooklyn** the Kings County Legion started its parade at 9 a.m. and ended with a ceremony at **Post 1221.**

Florida: Post 323, Lehigh Acres, marked the occasion with the gift of a flag to the Sheriff's new substation.

Kansas: Post 68, Hutchinson, presented its own Eternal Torch, which will burn 24 hours a day, as part of its participation in the parade and ceremonies. The seven-foot torch was lighted in front of the Soldiers and Sailors Monument, following the parade. Post 68 has more than 100 WW1 members.

Idaho: Post 13, Lewiston, placed a full-page ad in the Lewiston Morning Tribune (Sunday) and held a public reception honoring all charter members of the Legion and the Auxiliary. J. H. McGrath, first Dep't VC of Idaho, spoke. On Monday, there was a VD breakfast (all invited) honoring WW1 and Viet vets. Idaho State flags were presented to all schools in Nez Perce County in a ceremony recognizing the Legion's 50th Anniversary and Nat'l Education Week.

Celebrating the 50th

Army Maj. Roger H. C. Donlon, first Medal of Honor winner of the Vietnam War, was honored in Manitou Springs, **Colo.,** at the Legion's 50th Anniversary Harvest Moon Ball. (Major Donlon, at the Legion's Nat'l Convention in Washington, D.C., in 1966, was awarded the Legion's Distinguished Service Medal.) Assigned recently to nearby Fort Carson, the officer received the Legion's 50th Anniversary medallion and a desk set from Robert Grauberger, of Haxtun, Nat'l Executive Committeeman. Major Donlon is a member of the Legion's 50th Anniversary prestige awards committee.

EDGEWOOD ARSENAL PHOTO

Proclamation in Edgewood, Md.

In Edgewood, Md., Charles Eshinsky (center in photo), **Post 17** Cmdr, accepts a copy of the proclamation designating Nov. 1, 1968, through Nov. 11, 1969, as American Legion Golden Anniversary Year at Edgewood Arsenal from Col. Paul R. Cerar, Post Cmdr. Looking on is Douglas Sprouse, northern central district cmdr.

Post 10, Livermore Falls, Maine, "celebrated early to show the rest of Maine how it should be done," and honored seven WW1 charter Legionnaires.

Historical Society honors the Legion.

The Historical Society of the **Town of North Hempstead, N.Y.,** honored the Legion's 50th at its annual Historical Ball and presented a plaque to **Roslyn Post 122.** In the photo, l. to rt.: Pasquale Di Vernieri, VC, Dep't of New York; William Cahn, Nassau County District Attorney; Mona Oppenheim, president of the Historical Society; Donald Cronan, Ball Chmn; and Edward La Joie, Nassau County Cmdr.

Nine "Originals" honored in S. Dakota.

Post 41, Alexandria, S. Dak., celebrated by honoring nine 50-year members (see photo) at a banquet attended by Dep't Cmdr Willis Danekas, of Raymond; Area VC Keith Feiner, of Ethan; District 6 Cmdr Wayne Slade, of Fulton; and Hanson County Cmdr Morris Pommer, of Alexandria.

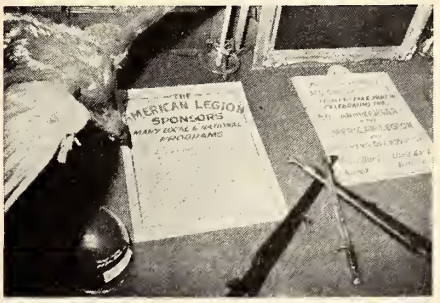
Peoria Post 2, Ill., began its 50th Legion year with a luncheon honoring Gold Star Mothers and WW1 members. James F. O'Neil, publisher of The American Legion Magazine, was the speaker, presented by Dep't Cmdr Al Swiderski. Les Gridley organized the ceremonies.

Post 135, Gloucester City, N.J., marked the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Legion and the post by dedicating its new post home. In the photo, PCmdr Arthur Pettit holds plaque presented to the post by its first

Post 135, N.J.: a double celebration

commander, Henry M. Evans, Sr. (center). At right, holding small plaque, is Norman C. Davall, PPCmdr and Building Chmn.

Post 153, Olathe, Kansas, had two



Post 153, Kansas: bank window display

bank window displays made up (photo shows one) to call attention to its Anniversary observance and Veterans Day.

Legion's Rapport with L&O

BALDWIN-CHASE, FLINT, MICH.

Legion Police Reserve Unit in Mich.

Post 413, Grand Blanc, Mich., has formed a 20-man, volunteer police Reserve Unit (some are shown in photo) directed by Police Chief Gordon Mancour, who broached the idea to the post. Sgt. George Cotton, of the Michigan State Police and Post 413, and Captain Jones of the Flint City Police taught the men rules of arrest, procedure, police courtesy, crowd control and traffic control. The unit will be available for sports events and parades and on call for all emergency situations. Plans are for the group to be enlarged to 30, with training to include a First Aid course. Unit captain is Joe Lacina. Four lieutenants are: P. Anderson, W. Auten, J. Carey and R. Kinnish.

Post 415, Milwaukee gift to Camp Legion

Milwaukee, Wis., Police Post 415 donated $1,300 for the purchase of an automatic dishwasher for Camp American Legion, at Lake Tomahawk, a summer camp for the rest and rehabilitation of Wisconsin vets. In the photo, Hal Bowen, rt., camp director, thanks PC Royal Nord.

The Retiree Club of **Post 5, Dayton, Ohio,** at its monthly luncheon meeting recently heard an address by Chief of Police Robert Igleburger, who enlightened the Legionnaires on the disorders occurring around the country.

Post 573, Brooklyn, N.Y., has honored Ptl Charles Misante of the 69th Precinct and Fireman Frank Gonzales, the latter for his heroic rescue of trapped victims in a fire that took many lives in the Williamsburg area of Brooklyn. In the photo, the Rev. J. J. Comellas, Post

NEW YORK FIRE DEP'T

An award by Post 573, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Chaplain, makes the presentation to Gonzales as Fire Commissioner Lowery and Fire Chief O'Hagan look on.

Post 206, Cherry Valley, Ark., gave plaques to Cross County Sheriff Kenneth Shaw, ex-Sheriff Joe Wood, and Cherry Valley Police Chief Richard Starch 2nd.

Recognition by Suffolk Co., N.Y.

A Law and Order plaque was presented (see photo) to John L. Barry, Police Commissioner of **Suffolk County, N.Y.,** by W. Kenneth Faulkner, Suffolk County Cmdr.

BRIEFLY NOTED

The U.S. Labor Dep't's award of merit has been presented to The American Legion for support of programs vital to the progress of American workers. The Legion (in its concern for the returning veteran) carries on several programs at national and state levels to assure every veteran access to full employment.

■

TV entertainer Joey Bishop (center in photo) got a plaque from his Legion friends. It reads: "Philadelphia Dep't Convention Corp., 50th Convention, American Legion, proudly salutes Joey Bishop, 'Philadelphia Ambassador,' in recognition of your unequalled showmanship and your dedicated efforts in behalf of your fellow man, 1968." At left in photo is Capt. Clarence J. Ferguson, of **Post 680, Philadelphia,** a highly decorated police officer. At right is Charles Kohler, Dep't Service Officer, also of Post 680.

A Philadelphia plaque for Joey Bishop

■

Mrs. Marguerite B. Moore, of Post 3, Alexandria, La., gets the M.C. Gehr annual Blue Cap award as the state's outstanding Legionnaire for Legion and community work at post level. The donor: Nat'l Exec. Committeeman Mike Gehr.

■

Orange Co., N.Y.: Medal of Honor plans

The Orange County, N.Y., Legion pledged its support to furnish monument plaques, through individual post sponsorship, in memory of the 16 native sons of Orange County who have won the Medal of Honor. The plaques will be set in the Nat'l Medal of Honor Grove at Freedom Foundation's Valley Forge, Pa., shrine. Legionnaire Assemblyman Benjamin Gilman (left in photo), has been appointed chairman of the Medal of Honor Memorial Committee, announced Rudolf Friederich, County Americanism Chmn (right), as he looked over the Medal of Honor records.

■

The Dep't of Minnesota was a co-sponsor (with the Minnesota Congress of Parents and Teachers and the Minnesota Education Assoc.) of a half-hour live TV show on Oct. 8 which promoted

American Education Week, Nov. 10-16. The project was unique: a three-way origin in KTCA-TV (St. Paul-Minneapolis), KFME (Fargo-Moorhead), and WDSE-TV (Duluth-Superior). Officials of the educational TV network said they were not aware of such a program—an ETV broadcast originating from more than one point—having been produced anywhere else. Howard Lohman, Legion Nat'l Vice Commander, took part in the program at KFME.

POSTS IN ACTION

Post 595, Minn.: press box in the sky.

Post 595, La Crescent, Minn., donated a press box to the high school football field. It cost $4,130 and many hours of labor by Legionnaires and others. Eight feet wide and 32 feet long, with eight-foot ceilings, the press box has five booths, completely soundproof, paneled and carpeted, and stands 38 feet high. It has all necessary broadcasting, photo and PA system facilities. Co-chmn were W. Reider and D. Ames.

■

In the 1968 Nat'l Post History Contest, the winner in Type 1 (posts chartered prior to 1944) was **Post 28, Duluth, Minn.,** Bernard J. Chisholm, Historian. The prize is $150. Runner-up was **Post 67, Norfolk, Va.,** Richard F. Daugherty, Jr., $100. In Type 2 (posts chartered since 1944), the winner was **Post 235, San Antonio, Texas,** E. Earle Wheeler, $100. Second was **Post 118, Gardiner, Mont.,** Ray C. Easton, $75.

■

Pete Renzulli, a member of **Post 131, Whitestone, N.Y.,** for some 30 years, was named winner of the Sport Magazine Service Award for October, according to an article in the October issue of the magazine. The award is presented for outstanding contributions to the advancement of community sports programs and activities. An All-America pro soccer player from 1913 to 1940, Renzulli was the first goalie elected to the Soccer Hall of Fame, in 1951. He co-founded the Junior Committee of the U.S. Soccer Football Assoc. in 1929. For the last 40 years, working through this committee, Renzulli has devoted himself to teaching the game to coaches and youngsters. Now 73, he still officiates at school matches.

■

Post 1033, Elmont, N.Y., gave the Legion's Award of Achievement to student Frank Galati of Elmont Memorial H.S., now a cadet at West Point, N.Y.

■

Post 1771, Brooklyn, N.Y., opened its new post headquarters in Brooklyn's Greenpoint section. In the photo are, l. to rt., Rev. Edward Fus, former vice chancelor, Diocese of Brooklyn; Rev. Francis Kelner, acting pastor, St. Stanislaus Kostka Church; PC Walter Zarzycki; PCh Ted Sepanski; PAd Joseph Vavrick; and Post Corp. President Marcello Crescente.

JOSEPH SURGOT PHOTO

Post 1771, Brooklyn, N.Y.: new post home

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Two Past Nat'l Cmdrs of the Legion have been elected to serve in the 91st Congress of the U.S. **W. C. (Dan) Daniel,** of Danville, Va. (1956-57), was elected from the Fifth District of Virginia. **Martin B. McKneally,** of Newburgh, N.Y. (1959-60), will represent the 27th District of New York.

■

George M. Schlee, a combat veteran of the Vietnam War, appointed assistant director of the Nat'l Security Division in the Washington office of the Legion.

Richard Seelye Jones Dies

Richard Seelye Jones, 80, of Washington, D.C., a founder of the Legion's Nat'l Press Club Post 20, and the author, in 1946, of "A History of The American Legion," died Oct. 28, 1968, of an aortic aneurism. After his Army discharge in 1919, he helped to organize and edit a weekly civilian version of The Stars and Stripes in Washington, later merged with The National Tribune. He attended the Paris Caucus in 1919 and worked for the Legion (1941-44) as assistant Nat'l Publicity Officer.

Most recently, Mr. Jones was a freelancer, primarily for the magazine, Nation's Business.

He was born in Rochester, Minn., and grew up in Seattle, Wash., where he attended the Univ. of Washington. He was a reporter for The Seattle Star and The Seattle Post Intelligencer. He is survived by his widow, Alice N. Jones, and a brother, Dr. Stephen Barr Jones, of Yale Univ.

Other recent deaths have been:

Jean Rollins Kinder, of Lincoln, Nebr., Past Dep't Cmdr (1925-26).

■

Wilber M. Brucker, 74, of Detroit, Mich., Army Secretary under President Eisenhower and long active in Legion affairs. He was Michigan Dep't Vice Cmdr (1921-22), served on the Nat'l Legislative Commission in 1922, was Dep't Judge Advocate (1924-27), and a member of the Nat'l Security and Training Commission in 1959. He was Michigan's governor in 1931-33.

■

Herbert D. Black, 68, of Rock Hill, S.C., a vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Council, Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1965-66) and Past Dep't Cmdr (1955-56).

NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts:

Hugh L. Holt Post 262, Lawrenceville, **Ga.;** Cusseta Post 263, Cusseta, **Ga.;** Robert Lewis Hill Post 586, Louisville, **Ga.;** Colin D. MacManus Post

American Legion Life Insurance Month Ending Oct. 31, 1968

Benefits paid Jan. 1-Oct. 31, 1968	$1,216,891
Benefits paid since April 1958	6,499,804
Basic Units in force (number)	170,659
New Applications approved since Jan. 1, 1968	10,391
New Applications rejected	1,740

American Legion Life Insurance is an official program of The American Legion, adopted by the National Executive Committee, 1958. It is decreasing term insurance, issued on application to paid-up members of The American Legion subject to approval based on health and employment statement. Death benefits range from $11,500 (full unit up through age 29) in decreasing steps with age to termination of insurance at end of year in which 75th birthday occurs. Quoted benefit includes 15% "bonus" in excess of contract amount. For calendar year 1969 the 15% "across the board" increase in benefits will continue to all participants in the group insurance plan. Available in half and full units at a flat rate of $12 or $24 a year on a calendar year basis, pro-rated during the first year at $1 or $2 a month for insurance approved after January 1. Underwritten by two commercial life insurance companies. American Legion Insurance Trust Fund is managed by trustee operating under the laws of Missouri. No other insurance may use the full words "American Legion." Administered by The American Legion Insurance Department, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680, to which write for more details.

100, Oberau, **Germany** (Dep't of France); and East Dayton Post 766, Dayton, **Ohio.**

LIFE MEMBERSHIPS

The award of a life membership to a Legionnaire by his Post is a testimonial by those who know him best that he has served The American Legion well.

Below are listed some of the previously unpublished life membership Post awards that have been reported to the editors. They are arranged by States or Departments.

Vic H. Housholder and **K. W. Hultz** and **M. J. Hurley** and **Julius Irion** and **Nocl Jeffery** (all 1967), Post 1, Phoenix, Ariz.

Sigmund Stechnij (1956) and **Robert J. Arnold** and **Carl Bergquist** and **Daniel Fimbres** (all 1968), Post 26, Mesa, Ariz.

LeRoy Cross, Sr. and **Glenn Cusick** and **D. W. Davis** and **Dr. E. M. Folendorf** and **Charles M. Freeman** (all 1968), Post 22, Lodi, Calif.

Frank R. Davidson and **John M. Hadden** and **Arthur Verdeick** and **Glenn C. Wells** and **Bruna Zaweckis** (all 1968), Post 178, Lakewood, Colo.

Carmine Bucciarelli, Sr. and **Donald E. Shumake** (both 1967), Post 203, Pueblo, Colo.

John C. Lormans and **Early L. Person** and **William Woodard** (all 1968), Post 5, Washington, D.C.

George H. Leavitt and **Robert Stocksick** (both 1968), Post 5, Tampa, Fla.

J. M. Blackburn and **W. H. Hitt** (both 1968), Post 12, West Palm Beach, Fla.

Charles H. Davis and **Charles J. Utterback** (both 1968), Post 32, Aiea, Hawaii.

Russell P. Bieritz and **Ernest Brandt** and **Carl Einar Carlson** and **C. Kelly Nelson** and **Arthur J. Roberts** (all 1968), Post 75, Geneva, Ill.

Percy R. Hays and **Otis F. Oitker** and **Arthur E. Vollbracht** and **Gay H. Ware** (all 1968), Post 222, Barry, Ill.

Carl Adamonis and **John Andranis** and **Konstant Andrijauskas** and **John Blazauskas** and **Charles Brazaitis** (all 1968), Post 271, Chicago, Ill.

Clyde R. Miller and **Arthur Parsons** and **Ralph Raber** and **John H. Rigg** (all 1967), Post 423, Mount Carmel, Ill.

Everett J. Teagle, Sr. and **John Wendt** and **Walter Wendt** and **John W. Wheeler** (all 1968), Post 20, Crown Point, Ind.

Edmund Beaulieu and **Adelbert Boucher** and **Donat Bourgoin** and **Eudo J. Cormier** and **Joseph Corriveau** (all 1967), Post 49, Van Buren, Maine.

James W. Bowman and **Horace C. Ford** (both 1965) and **J. Herbert Blinn** and **Frederick H. Mahoney** and **Eugene O'Brien** (all 1966), Post 115, Stoneham, Mass.

Thomas F. Wheelan (1962) and **Joseph McCraven** (1966), Post 331, Beverly, Mass.

Lawrence A. Wren (1968), Post 46, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Frank L. Stephens (1968), Post 152, Lowell, Mich.

Wm. Avenson and **John L. Golob** and **Peter Maras** and **Alvin F. Strehlow** (all 1967), Post 222, Hibbing, Minn.

Lars Fosse (1968), Post 238, Fertile, Minn.

Sylvester Mallon and **Donald Schmitt** (both 1968), Post 428, Waite Park, Minn.

James E. Geraughty and **Alva C. Gauldin, Sr.** and **Harry A. McCormick** (all 1958), Post 558, Malta Bend, Mo.

C. J. Cox and **Lucian Knitter** and **James J. McLaughlin** and **Edward W. Nolte** (all 1968), Post 31, Twin Bridges, Mont.

James Gnecco (1968), Post 40, Ridgefield Park, N.J.

Ray Hart and **William Krueger** (both 1967), Post 723, Keansburg, N.J.

George Van Pelt and **Harold S. Walker** and **Homer G. Waltermire** and **Harold J. Whalen** and **Jarvis S. Whiteman** (all 1967), Post 42, Chatham, N.Y.

Gerald Daynes and **James DeSalvo** and **Leo J. Foronjy** and **Carmine Gugliuciello** (all 1968), Post 391, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Freston Anderson, Sr. and **Herbert F. Barber** and **Joseph Ciocchetti** and **Abraham Golden** (all 1967), Post 419, East Hampton, N.Y.

John W. Baybutt and **Walter G. Bullen** and **Milton H. Carter** and **Raymond G. Craft** (all 1968), Post 468, Rochester, N.Y.

Edwin Knickerbocker and **George Newkirk** and **Homer Stull** (all 1965), Post 596, Cincinnatus, N.Y.

Lloyd E. Milliman and **Leo W. Pike** and **Bert Thomas** (all 1958), Post 808, Belmont, N.Y.

Lionel J. Read (1968), Post 969, Sanborn, N.Y.

Miles M. Custard and **Harry L. Murray, Sr.** (both 1964), Post 1167, Chester, N.Y.

William Carlson and **George W. Randolph** (both 1967), Post 1172, New York, N.Y.

George Merton Nightengale (1967), Post 1478, McDonough, N.Y.

Alexander Adami and **H. Edgar Timmerman** (both 1968), Post 1627, Ashokan, N.Y.

Chris Bachman (1968), Post 1794, Lee Center, N.Y.

Karl H. Buechler and **Richard Doering, Sr.** (both 1967), Post 56, Goodrich, N. Dak.

Antonio Christopher and **Walter Clark** (both 1968), Post 7, Wickliffe, Ohio.

George Smith and **Doyle Snyder** and **Lawrence Welton** (all 1968), Post 124, Geneva, Ohio.

G. Woody Speca (1967), Post 82, Carnegie, Pa.

Edward Hoak and **Paul Kifer** and **Robert Pitzer** and **Milton Rankin** and **James Steele** (all 1968), Post 361, McKeesport, Pa.

K. J. Bennett and **Thomas O. Burgett** and **Raeffele Castellano** and **Charles L. Childs** and **James H. Christy** (all 1968), Post 481, Midland, Pa.

Gordon Herried and **Cyril Nelson** and **Ben Redsten** and **Dr. C. O. Rogne** (all 1967), Post 354, Ettrick, Wis.

John Dahms and **William D. Lowe** and **Henry Menick** (all 1968), Post 375, Mukwonago, Wis.

Life Memberships are accepted for publication only on an official form, which we provide. Reports received only from Commander, Adjutant or Finance Officer of Post which awarded the life membership.

They may get form by sending stamped, self-addressed return envelope to:

"L.M. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Ave., New York, N.Y." 10019.

On a corner of the return envelope write the number of names you wish to report. No written letter necessary to get forms.

OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion wil be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

ARMY

1st Div—(July) Arthur L. Chaitt, 5 Montgomery Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19118

2nd Div—(July) Irl Atkinson, 434 35th Ave. S., Seattle, Wash. 98144

3rd Arm'd Div—(July) Paul W. Corrigan, 38 Exchange St., Lynn, Mass. 01901

5th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Mrs. Roy S. Watrous, 8549 Lowell St., St. Louis, Mo. 63147

5th Div—(Aug.) Winston M. Roche, 11474 Delano St., No. Hollywood, Calif. 91606

6th Army Hq—(June) Burl C. Turman, 611 N. Rock Island, Angleton, Tex. 77515

11th Inf—(Aug.) John L. Key, Jr., 3708 N. Graham Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46218

14th Arm'd Div—(July) Archie L. Jeardoe, 423 E. 9th St., Concordia, Kans. 66901

24th Div—(Aug.) Kenwood Ross, 120 Maple St., Springfield, Mass. 01103

34th & 409th Ord MM Co—(July) Mearl Le Mal, Rock Hall, Md. 21661

36th Eng Reg't, H & S Co—(July) Daniel Lasorsa, 133 Sumner Ave., Clarks Summit, Pa. 18411

37th Div—(Aug.) Jack C. Wander, 21 W. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215

39th Combat Eng—(Aug.) Thomas Sweares, 2217 E. Raymond St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46203

42nd Div—(July) Robert M. Taylor, P.O. Box 42, Kansas City, Mo. 64141

78th Div—(July) Warner Deyoe, 30 Northview Terr., Garfield, N.J. 07026

82nd Airborne Div—(Aug.) Carl L. Davis, 159 Gibson Ave., Mansfield, Ohio 44907

84th Div—(Aug.) Fred A. Leigh, P.O. Box 118, Ventura, Calif. 93001

89th Chem Mortar Bn—(July) Richard G. McLennand, 24 Kenwood Dr., Coraopolis, Pa. 15108

104th Inf Reg't—(Apr.) Roger R. Hemond, 6 Grandview Ave., Granby, Mass. 01033

110th Inf, Co C (WW1)—(July) Clifford W. Saylor, 231 W. Church St., Somerset, Pa. 15501

111th Field Art'y Reg't, 2nd Bn/176th FA Bn (Richmond Howitzers WW2)—(July) Herbert L. Lewis, 322 Marlin Dr., Richmond, Va. 23223

112th Inf, Anti-tank Co—(Aug.) Wilfred J. Eisenman, 111 Bissell Ave., Oil City, Pa. 16301

115th Inf, Co A (WW2)—(July) Harold P. Hengst, 504 Culler Ave., Frederick, Md. 21701

124th Cav, Tp F—(July) Thomas J. Newton, Mineral Wells, Tex.

129th Inf, 1st Bn & Med Det—(Mar.) Harold Rexroat, 730 3rd Ave., Ottawa, Ill. 61350

138th Inf, Co D (WW1)—(Apr.) Walter Martin, 2121 St. Clair Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63144

309th FS Bn, Co A—(July) William Easterday, 311 W. Washington, Culver Ind. 46511

313th Inf—(July) George Kashmar, 840 E. Philadelphia Ave. Youngstown Ohio 44502

314th Inf (WW2)—(July) Arlo Ludtke, 301 W. James, Whitewater, Wis. 53190

316th Inf Reg't, Co K (WW1)—(July) Lloyd B. Backensto, 213 N. 3rd St., Emmaus, Pa. 18049

338th Inf, 1st Bn—(Apr.) R. C. Souder, Jr., First National Bank & Trust Co., Macon, Ga. 31208

346th Eng, Co D (WW2)—(July) Wayne B. Clark, Rt. 2, Mt. Vernon, Iowa 52314

460th AAA AW Bn, Bat C (WW2)—(July) Wayland McCown, 552 Boliver Dr., Bradford, Pa. 16701

486th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Dominic J. Rizzo, 237 Preston St., Hartford, Conn.

526th Ord HM Tank Co—(Aug.) Ben R. Austin, 2743 Breckenridge Court N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30329

551st MP Escort Guard Co—(June) E. W. Litaker, 721 Wen-Le Dr., Sumter, S.C. 29150

554th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Thomas V. Raynak, 1128 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113

638th Tank Dest Bn—(July) Oscar F. Schnell, Rt. 3, Huntingburg, Ind. 47542

691st Tank Dest Bn—(July) Frank Antonini, 373 Sugartown Rd., Wayne, Pa. 19087

693rd Eng Base Equip Co—(June) George F. Cozad, 412 Anderson St., Sandusky, Ohio 44870

730th Rwy Oper Bn—(May) Kenneth R. Biglin, 2341 Burnside Ave., Oregon, Ohio 43616

745th Rwy Oper Bn—(July) Alvin R. Simms, 3311 W. 36th St., Denver, Colo. 80211

808th Tank Dest Bn—(Aug.) Chet Norwin, 20290 Conley St., Detroit, Mich. 48234

818th, 819th 820th MP—(June) Howard Rembold, 512 Kenmore Ave., Bel Air, Md.

851st Eng Avn Bn, Co A—(Aug.) Glenn A. Miller, 481 S. Chillicothe St., Plain City, Ohio

Persian Gulf Cmd—(July) R. B. Koenig, Rison, Ark. 71665

Ranger Bns (WW2)—(Aug.) Robert A. Fruhling, P.O. Box 15576, West Palm Beach, Fla.

WAC—(Aug.) Ruth A. Gauger, 914 Pine Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60651

NAVY

3rd Special Seabees—(July) Wilbur Cookus, 5967 Southtown St., Houston, Tex. 77033

4th Marine Div, Chapter 1—(May) John H. Crisp, 12041 Stevens Rd., Philadelphia, Pa.

48th Seabees—(July) Harry Hesslund, 3200 N. Zane, Minneapolis, Minn. 55422

569th CBMU—(June) O. K. Larson, 789 Newell Dr., Rosemount, Minn. 55068

LST 177—(July) Warren E. Voorhees, 204 Tenafly Rd., Englewood, N.J. 07631

LST 640—(June) Rev. Joe Jones, 417 E. 13th St., Hope, Ark. 71801

Naval Oper Base 157 (Palermo, Sicily)—(June) William H. Harrison, 2285 N. Water St., Decatur, Ill. 62526

Submarine Vets (WW2)—(Aug.) Ernst T. Rosing, 1409 S. East Ave., Berwyn, Ill. 60402

USS Benner (DD807)—(July) Charles H. Albert, 1222 8th St., Catasauqua, Pa. 18032

USS California (BB44)—(June) Harold D. Bean, 214 W. Pearl St., Staunton, Ill. 62088

USS Callaway (APA35)—(Aug.) Wallace E. Shipp, 5319 Manning Pl. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016

USS Indiana (BB58)—(July) Adam S. Sosnowski, 7412 Henry Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19128

USS Oklahoma (BB37)—(May) Edward H. Lutz, 673 Lindley Rd., Glenside, Pa. 19038

USS Radford (DD446)—(Aug.) Donald S. Johns, 615 12th Ave., Menominee, Mich. 49858

USS Santa Fe (CL60)—(Aug.) Dr. G. C. Trimm, 133 W. 18th St., Lake Charles, La. 70601

USS Starr (AKA67)—(June) Jerome L Huber, P.O. Box 156, Lowell, Ind. 46356

USS Vicksburg (CL86)—(Aug.) Robert B. Rowen, Box 337, Springville, Iowa 52336

AIR

6th Service Sqdn—(Aug.) Fred Tichnell, Box 250, Oakland, Md. 21550

11th Bomb Gp H—(June) Robert E. May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

89th Aero Sqdn (WW1)—(June) Lloyd J. Anderson, P.O. Box 555, Tahlequah, Okla. 74464

91st Bomb Gp—(June) Robert E. Gerstemeier, Kerr Rd, RD 1, Lansdale, Pa. 19446

98th Bomb Gp (1942-45, B-24 men only)—(July) Rudolph Schmeichel, 11829 Broadmoor Dr., Dallas, Tex. 75218

487th Bomb Gp and Supporting Units—(July) Arthur W. Silva, 1002 N. Rosiland Dr., Santa Maria, Calif. 93454

Hump Pilots—(Aug.) William C. Jackson, D.D.S., 917 Pine Blvd., Poplar Bluff, Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS

American Battleship—(Aug.) David C. Graham, P.O. Box 11247, San Diego, Calif. 92111

Bataan-Corregidor Survivors (Fontana Reunion)—(Aug.) Wayne Carringer, Fontana Village Resort, Fontana Dam, N. C. 28733

Pennsylvania Survivors of Pearl Harbor Attack—(July) Samuel P. Zangari, Cool Creek Rd., Wrightsville, Pa. 17368

SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, FEBRUARY 16, 1969

Announcing a new "bonus" health plan for veterans only!

- **Pays "extra cash" direct to you when you are hospitalized**
- **Pays a big lump-sum cash benefit if you become permanently disabled**
- **All tax-free over and above insurance from any other company**
- **And, in addition, actually pays money to help keep you in the best possible health!**

Check right now to see if you qualify for this remarkable new Veterans Benefit Plan!... If you hold an honorable discharge from the Armed Forces of the U. S., are not now on active duty and do not receive a VA disability pension or compensation ... YOU CAN QUALIFY! Mail your Enrollment before Midnight, February 16, 1969 and you can enroll without having to see a company representative—without any red tape whatsoever —and for only $1.00!

This could well be the most *important* set of benefits offered to you since you were discharged! Now—as a qualified veteran—you can take advantage of a special new "bonus" health plan that not only pays you *extra cash* when you are hospitalized—and a *big lump-sum* cash benefit if you should become permanently disabled—but, in addition, actually pays money for a yearly check-up by your own doctor to *help him keep you in the best possible health!*

Why A Board of Doctors Created This "Bonus" Health Plan For Veterans Only

Most veterans are in their late thirties, forties and fifties—the years when both earning power and family obligations are at a peak—and *also* the years when serious health problems begin to take their toll. That's why you probably already carry regular health insurance. But it's a fact that in these "danger years" ordinary health insurance—by itself—simply isn't enough.

That's why the 67-year-old Physicians Mutual Insurance Company—*run by doctors*—has created this new low-cost plan to give you the extra cash protection you need no matter what other coverage you have. It pays *extra cash* direct to you *in addition* to any other company's insurance you carry, group or individual ... plus a big extra cash *lump sum* for permanent disability ... and, for the first time—actually pays cash to your doctor *to help him keep you in the best possible health!* Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

Pays "Extra Cash" When You're Hospitalized—Pays Money to Help Keep You Well and Out of the Hospital

As your doctor will tell you, few things are more important to your health than

(continued on next page)

$100 a week extra cash paid direct to you

in addition to any other health insurance—even Medicare!

Plus... $10,000 extra cash for permanent disability
Plus... extra cash for your yearly check-ups

Here's how this Veterans "bonus" plan works: $100 a week ($14.28 a day) will be paid directly *to you* from the very first day of hospital confinement—even for one day —and *for as long as 52 weeks,* each time a new sickness or accident hospitalizes you. Even if you have been in the hospital for a full *year*—and have collected your full $5,200 of benefits, as long as you have kept your policy in force you will be entitled to all your benefits all over again if you have been out of the hospital for at least six months.

• Off-the-job accidents covered immediately, as soon as your policy is in force • New sicknesses covered after your policy is 30 days old • Even pre-existing conditions are covered after two years.

Think of it! You're protected immediately for accidents off the job. After you've had your policy 30 days, you're covered for new sicknesses and when you've had your policy for 2 years, you're covered for chronic ailments you've had in the past—conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur.

There are only a few usual exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder, or alcoholism, pregnancy or any consequence thereof, service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or conditions covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws. You are free to use any hospital that charges for room and board, excepting only: nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals, or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental disorder.

$10,000 Lump-Sum Cash Benefit

Unlike any other disability insurance, Veterans Benefit pays you $10,000 extra cash *in one lump sum* if you become permanently and totally disabled from any new sickness or accident.

If, before age 65, you are totally disabled for 12 consecutive months, and doctors determine you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to this big extra cash benefit. Of course, you must have been employed full-time for at least six months before you became totally disabled.

Pays Extra Money To Help Keep You In The Best Possible Health

To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, Veterans Benefit Plan will pay up to $10 to help pay for an annual routine physical check-up. You see *your own* doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice.

18 Important Questions Answered About The

1 What is the Veterans Benefit Plan?

It is a new non-government insurance plan for honorably discharged veterans of the Armed Forces of the United States—who are not now on active duty and who are not receiving compensation or pension for service-connected or non-service-connected disability from the Veterans Administration—that pays extra cash direct to you when you are hospitalized, plus an additional lump-sum payment for permanent disability. In addition, the Veterans Benefit Plan provides a physical examination benefit each year to help your doctor keep you in the best possible health.

2 Why do I need the extra cash of the Veterans Benefit Plan in addition to my regular health insurance?

Probably your present hospital insurance won't cover all your hospital expenses. But even if it does, you will still need help to pay all your other expenses at home. And if you become permanently disabled, you can surely use an additional lump-sum payment in cash, to help you pay off large debts, your mortgage or put to some other important use.

3 How do I get my "physical" each year?

Veterans Benefit Plan actually pays your **own** doctor up to $10 annually toward your routine physical examination (but only if you want it). You get special forms yearly to take to your doctor so he can give you your check-up within 60 days.

4 Can I collect even though I carry other health insurance?

Yes. This Plan pays you **in addition** to any other company's health insurance you carry, whether group or individual— even in addition to Medicare! Of course, you may have only one like policy with Physicians Mutual.

5 Is there a lot of red tape to qualify?

No. The only qualification is that you are an honorably discharged veteran, as noted in (1) above. Even senior citizens over 65 are welcome.

6 If I become hospitalized, when do my benefits begin?

$100 a week ($14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement.

7 How long will I be paid?

For as long as 52 weeks (as much as $5200) while you are hospitalized for a new sickness or accident. Each new period of hospital confinement pays up to the full 52 weeks benefit, as long as there is an interval of six months from the last hospital confinement.

8 When does my policy go into force?

It becomes effective on the date your Enrollment is received. Accidents are covered on that date. After your policy has been in force for 30 days, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter.

9 What if I have had a health problem that may occur again?

Pre-existing conditions are covered after your policy has been in force for two years.

10 What isn't covered?

Only a few exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder or alcoholism, pregnancy or

(continued from preceding page)

regular medical check-ups. The most serious illnesses (cancer, for example) can often be cured when detected early enough. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, the Veterans Benefit Plan actually helps provide a yearly routine physical check-up.

But even if you see your doctor regularly, you might still be hospitalized by a sudden accident or unexpected illness. Would your present insurance cover all your medical expenses? Almost surely, the answer is *no.*

But even if it did, what about your family's living expenses? Who would pay the rent or mortgage? . . . your monthly payments?...the food bills and all the other bills that keep on coming in even when you are on the sick-list and hospitalized? Your debts may pile up fast—and your savings may swiftly disappear. You may recover your health —but you may *never* recover from the *tremendous financial loss.*

But now you can stop worrying about where the extra cash is going to come from — if you take advantage of the extra cash protection offered by the Veterans Benefit Plan.

Not only does it provide extra protection when you are hospitalized—but it pays you a big *extra cash lump-sum* benefit for permanent disability. Consider what this big lump-sum payment could do for you if you should find yourself permanently unable to work. Perhaps you'd receive small monthly payments from social security or other insurance, but this big lump sum could be a lifesaver toward wiping out large debts or helping to pay off your mortgage. Or perhaps you'd want to use it for your children's education, or invest it for needed income.

Why The Plan Has Been Called "The Best Insurance Buy Since G. I. Life Insurance"!

With all these extra cash benefits, you might expect the Veterans Benefit Plan to be very expensive. But here's the best news of all! It costs only $4.95 a month until age 55—from 55 until 65, only $5.95 a month—65 and over, only $6.95. No additional premiums can ever be assessed and, *regardless of your age,* you get your first month *for only $1.00.*

Extra Benefits Give You Real Security and Peace of Mind

For as long as you live and continue to pay your premiums, we will never cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—and we guarantee that we will never cancel, modify, or terminate your health policy unless we decline renewal on all policies in your *entire state.* Furthermore, *all your benefits are tax-free!*

How We Can Offer So Much For So Little

Information recently revealed by the Veterans Administration (NSLI) shows that veterans live *longer* and are in *better health* than the general male population. That's why it is possible for you —as a properly qualified veteran—to directly benefit from the low cost of this remarkable plan!

Secondly, by encouraging our members to take regular check-ups each year, we hope to keep more of our policyholders *out* of the hospital. This means *lower claim costs.*

Thirdly, the Veterans Benefit Plan is a *mass enrollment* plan. *All* business is conducted *directly* between you and the company. *No salesmen or investigators are used.* It all adds up to *high quality* protection at *low* cost.

Offered By A Private "Doctors" Company

Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity and reputation of *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company,* "the doctors' company" since 1902. For many years we specialized in health insurance for physicians, surgeons and dentists exclusively. Headquartered in Omaha, Nebraska, where it is incorporated and licensed, Physicians Mutual now serves hundreds of thousands of policyholders in all walks of life all across America direct by mail. Doctors in your own community know about us and may actually be insured by us. Our Board of Directors is still composed entirely of respected members of the

PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

Dunne's Insurance Reports, one of the leading insurance industry authorities in the nation, gives Physicians Mutual its highest policyholders' rating of "A Plus (Excellent)."

New "Bonus" Health Plan For Veterans Only!

any consequence thereof, service-connected or non-service-connected disability for which you are receiving government compensation or pension, or any condition covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

11 Does the Veterans Benefit Plan pay in any hospital?

You will be covered in any hospital in the world that makes a charge for room and board, except nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction, or mental disorder.

12 What if I become permanently disabled?

Should you become totally disabled for 12 consecutive months before you reach the age of 65, and it is medically determined that you are unable to work at any job, you are entitled to a permanent total disability benefit—a lump sum of $10,000.00 in tax-free cash! Of course, you must have been employed full-time for at least 6 months before you became totally disabled.

13 Can I drop out at any time? Can you drop me?

No matter how many claims you make or how much you collect, we will **never** cancel or refuse to renew your policy for health reasons—**for as long as you** live. We guarantee that we will never cancel, modify or terminate your policy unless we decline renewal on **all** policies of this type in your entire state. **You,** of course, can drop your policy on **any** renewal date.

14 How do I report a claim?

With your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form which you send directly to the company when you wish to report a claim.

15 How much does it cost to join?

Only $1.00, regardless of age. After your first month you pay only $4.95 a month until age 55; only $5.95 a month until age 65; and only $6.95 a month from age 65 and over.

16 Why are the premiums so low?

First, we believe veterans, as a group, are better insurance risks. Second, by encouraging regular check-ups, we hope to minimize the chances of hospitalization and permanent disability. Finally, this is a mass enrollment plan—and no salesmen are used.

17 Why is there a "deadline" date?

In order to offer the Plan to properly qualified veterans without **any** other requirements and still maintain our low rate, we can only make the Plan available on this basis during a limited enrollment period. The deadline date is firm—we cannot accept the enclosed Enrollment unless postmarked on or before that date.

18 Why should I enroll right now?

Because an unexpected sickness or accident could strike without warning—and you will not be covered until your policy is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your policy within 10 days and your $1.00 will be refunded immediately.

medical, dental and insurance professions.

No branch, department, or instrumentality of the United States Government has any connection with this Plan or with Physicians Mutual. No veterans organization is in any way connected with this offering.

Urgent—Why You Should Enroll Today! You have nothing to gain—but you can lose—if you wait. Once accident or illness strikes, it will be too late to get "extra cash" protection *at any cost!* Mail your Enrollment today. The minute we receive it, we will issue your Veterans Benefit Policy (Form P303 Series) and *automatically* put your policy in force.

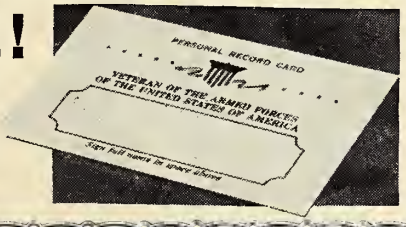
We'll also send you an easy-to-use Claim Form so that when you need your benefits you will have it ready to use. In addition, you'll receive special forms each year to take to your doctor for your medical check-up.

JUST ONE THING MORE! Because this is a *limited enrollment* we can only accept enrollments postmarked on or before **Feb. 16, 1969.** But please *don't* wait until the deadline. The sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner the plan will cover you. We cannot cover you if your policy is not in force.

Simply fill out the form below and mail it with $1.00 today. When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is simple and easy to understand. But, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return it within 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!

This offer not available to residents of Calif., Ga., Md., Mass., Minn., N. J., N. M., N. Y., N. C., Penn. and Wisc.

FREE!
VETERAN'S PERSONAL RECORD CARD



This Personal Record Card identifies you as a veteran, tells of your special health problems, blood type, immunization record, allergies and care and medicine you need immediately if you are unconscious or unable to speak.

In case of sudden accident or illness, it may help others save your life. This valuable card will be sent to you absolutely free with your Veterans Benefit policy. It is yours to keep even if you decide to return your policy for refund.

Fill out and mail Enrollment with $1 to Veterans Benefit Plan, Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, 115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

☆ VETERANS BENEFIT PLAN ☆

LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM NO. 10203

EXPIRATION DATE FEB. 16, 1969

NAME_____
(Please Print) First Middle Initial Last

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP NO._____

AGE_____ DATE OF BIRTH_____ SEX ☐ Male ☐ Female
Month Day Year

Do you carry other insurance in this Company?
☐ No ☐ Yes (If "yes," please list policy numbers.)_____

OCCUPATION_____ Date_____ Signed X_____
Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

Form E-303B

I have served honorably in the Armed Forces of the United States of America and am not now on active duty. I do not now receive compensation for a service-connected disability or pension for a non-service connected disability from the Veterans Administration. I have enclosed my first monthly premium of $1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a Veterans Benefit Policy, Form P303 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued, and that pre-existing conditions are covered after policy has been in effect for two years.

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

What's in a name?

If you have a name . . . you have a heritage

Coats of Arms are used today as a souvenir of the past. NOW authorize COVENTRY to personalize these distinctive gift and jewelry items for you and your loved ones.

Personalized Coat of Arms

Lends historical significance and an air of prestige to your family name.

The hand-rubbed Walnut finish shield is 9" x 7" with a magnificent and handsomely deep sculptured coat of arms done in rich antiqued brass finish. The nameplate bears family name inscribed in antique English hand lettering below the Arms. Shipped ready for hanging. Perfect for office, home, den, boat or as a treasured gift.

9.95 plus 50c postage & handling.

Introducing Personalized Coat of Arms Ring

MOST EXCITING MEN'S GIFT, EVER

In the tradition of aristocratic familes, we present our distinctive FAMILY COAT OF ARMS RING. Guaranteed to lend historical significance and prestige to your FAMILY NAME. Authentically reproduced, this impressive Ring is CUSTOM MADE and HAND CRAFTED, in either 24K Gold Plate or gleaming Sterling Silver. Your FAMILY NAME is emblazoned beneath deeply etched Coat of Arms. Oval Crest measures 1" high.

An impressive addition to any Man's Wardrobe. Handsomely Gift-Boxed — Regular priced at 69.95 and more—NOW, holiday priced at **37.95** post paid

Specify Ring Size (or we'll send sizer) and Color. If Diners Club, American Express—Give number.

Framed Coat of Arms

ENGRAVINGS

The beauty of the age old gold leaf technique is employed in this 12 x 10 classically black framed Engraving on Parchment. Coat of Arms Shield is reproduced in Full color. The Family Name is inscribed in Olde English hand lettering below Arms. White colored matting accents the beauty of this distinctive addition for home or office.

Only **14.95** plus .50 postage

catalog. 25c post. & handling.

Coventry Dept. A1 169
1164 Hempstead Tpke.
Uniondale, N.Y. 11553

(Continued from page 17)

chose the so-called All-American Route that began at Valdez on the Gulf of Alaska. On a map, this route appeared to be one of the most plausible—except that massive glaciers and mountains separated the coastal area from the series of rivers and valleys leading to the Klondike from the divide's rear side. The slope to the summit stretched for 20 miles across creaking ice and through blizzards of rain and snow. Only about 20 persons reached Dawson by way of Valdez.

A FEW HARDY SOULS undertook the truly remarkable crossing of the Malaspina glacier, the largest on the continent. The fanshaped Malaspina, east of Valdez on Yakutat Bay, is a 1,500-mile area filled with enough crevices, precipices and shimmering ice to tax the most proficient glacier expert. Yet, records indicate that at least 100 men, "sedentary citizens whose main exercise until this moment had been a stroll in the country or a Sunday jaunt on a bicycle," attempted the feat.

A party headed by Arthur Dietz of New York required three months to cross the glacier. The survivors sought gold on the Tanana River, found none, returned across the glacier. Four of 18 survived, two of them blind for life.

Canadians touted their overland routes to the goldfields. The Ashcroft Trail ran for 1,000 miles through the wilderness of British Columbia and "the gold seeker who takes this backdoor route to the Klondike," one brochure promised, "will travel through a country which has been placed in song and story by those who sang and wrote of the deeds done by trappers, voyageurs, and other adventurers." The names of the camps that sprang up along its course—Poison Mountain, Reduction Camp, Starvation Camp—told the true story.

The Mackenzie River route advertised by Edmonton merchants was little better. Arthur Heming, a noted Canadian outdoorsman, claimed that Dawson could be reached in six weeks over this 2,500-mile "inside track" that led to the Arctic Circle and through the mountains. "All you need," he blandly advised, "is a good constitution, some experience in boating and camping, and $150." The 2,000-odd men who chose the Mackenzie route spent two winters in the attempt, and only a handful ever reached their destination. And not a single one, as far as can be determined, ever found any gold. Left on the trail were others who would never reach Dawson. Years later, in a cabin on the Porcupine River, prospectors found two partners frozen rock-solid beside a stew kettle hanging above a long-dead fire. In the pot was a pair of partly cooked moccasins embedded in a cake of ice.

By far the most popular route led from Seattle through the protected Inland Passage and Lynn Canal to Dyea and Skagway, Alaska, then through the Chilkoot Pass to the headwaters of the Yukon. A year before the stampede, Dyea was "an Indian village of 250, a white town of four." In 1897, it boasted a population of from 3,000 to 10,000, plus an assortment of clapboard hotels, tent saloons, log cabin restaurants and "other establishments where a man could dispose of money rapidly."

Like so many trails, the Chilkoot was deceptively easy for the first few miles, a pleasant wagon road meandering alongside a river. But "after five miles of good road," a British officer reported, "hell begins." The trail entered Dyea Canyon, at a boulder-and-tree-filled crevice 50 feet wide with the river at its bottom, to emerge two miles later at a misnomer called Pleasant Camp. Next came Sheep Camp at the foot of the pass. Its hotel, with a single room 20 by 40 feet wide, was the last place to offer timber and firewood, bed and board west of the Canadian border. The single room was a restaurant at meal time, its floor a hotel at night.

From Sheep Camp the summit was only four miles away—and 3,500 feet up. "Many, looking up, gave up," a writer said. The grade was so steep that a man could drop to his hands and knees and still seem partially upright. Animals and sleds were useless. It was backpacking all the way, and equipment was discarded by the ton. In winter, Chilkoot

"If he's such a terrific provider, why are we always fresh out of buffalo steaks?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Pass was "hell on ice, a lock-step procession up a flight of 1,200 steps worn into the frozen snow, the pace of the line determined by the slowest man. To step aside to rest might mean the wait of hours before it was possible to find an opening to get back in line."

Northwest Mounted Police collected Canadian customs duty on each load that reached the top. A stampeder would then mark his goods with a pole and, if he had $2.50, gulp down a cup of coffee and a stale doughnut before starting the whole process over again. The way down for a fresh load was easier in winter. All one had to do was sit on his rump in some deep snow and give a push. (It was a swift descent but a hot one without a canvas pad.) At one load a day, six hours to the load, it took the average man about three months to shuttle his ton of goods over the Chilkoot. Human ingenuity won out in the end. A cablecar tramway owned by Hugh C. Wallace, later U.S. Ambassador to France, began ferrying goods over the pass in the spring of 1898.

Three miles from Dyea was its sister port, Skagway, "the roughest place in the world," according to visitor S. B. Steele of the Northwest Mounted Police. Robbery and murder were such a daily routine that they occasioned little, if any, comment. "Might was right," said Alexander Macdonald, a worldly Englishman. "The dead shot only was immune."

One Jefferson "Soapy" Smith ruled and robbed Skagway with a gang of 300 men, until city engineer Frank Reid, leading a group of vigilantes, shot Smith dead and was killed himself. Said Reid on his deathbed, "He may have got me, boys, but by God, I got him first."

Lawless or not, Skagway drew the majority of stampeders. The attraction was 45-mile-long White Pass Trail behind the city. Unlike the Chilkoot, the White Pass permitted the use of horses and oxen if they moved in single file. But at places it was a bare two feet wide and a misstep would send men and beasts plunging to the canyon floor a thousand feet below.

None who survived the White Pass ever forgot it. "Most who remembered it did so with a sense of shame and remorse." An animal might remain loaded for 24 hours, waiting for the line of stragglers to shape up and move on. If a horse sank into a mudhole, it was frequently abandoned, load and all, without the mercy of a bullet. One prospector told of the owner of an exhausted pair of oxen "who became so enraged that he built a fire under them; they were unable to move their load and so slowly roasted to death."

Approximately 3,000 horses and mules perished on the trail. "They died at the rocks, they were poisoned at the summit, and they starved at the lakes," summed up Jack London, one of America's foremost writers. "Men shot them, worked them to death and when they were gone, went back to the beach and bought more." Appropriately enough, London renamed the route the Dead Horse Trail.

The Chilkoot and White Pass trails converged at Lake Lindemann and Lake Bennett on the divide's backside. Stampeders who made it across pitched their tents along the lakes and constructed boats for the long descent to Dawson. There was a sawmill at Bennett, "a steam-driven gold mine," for its owner, but most men cut their own logs.

In the spring of 1898, 30,000 argonauts steered their freakish flotilla of 7,000 boats across windy Lake Tagish; through White Horse Rapids, a maelstrom that "only an idiot could blunder into by mistake," and maneuvered the swift waters of Thirty Mile Canyon. This part of the trek killed more friendships than people. In a flare of temper, two partners became so angry that rather than divide 20 sacks of flour into two piles of ten sacks each, they persisted in sawing every sack in two. Yet, with

(*Continued on page* 46)

Cut Out & Mail Today

For new FREE Emblem Catalog . . .

FREE
1969
EMBLEM CATALOG

A free copy of the new Emblem Catalog is waiting on your request.

SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY!

National Emblem Sales
THE AMERICAN LEGION
P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206
Rush me my FREE copy of the new 1969 Emblem Catalog

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

_____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

WIN YOUR SHARE
$21,505
IN CASH PRIZES
in the new
CODE-O-
GAME

This new puzzle contest is strictly a game of skill. Entertaining and educational, too. A $10,000 first prize. 99 other cash prizes. Mail in the puzzle and coupon below.

PUZZLE

Identify the state from the clues given. Enclose 25¢ in coin for postage and handling. You're then entered in Category D of Code-O-Game. A brochure with additional puzzles and complete details will be sent to you.

Dept. AL-169

MAIL TO: CODE-O-GAME
408 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. 63102

Print Name _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____ Zip _____

REDUCIBLE
RUPTURE AGONY
Removed (or trial COSTS YOU NOTHING)

WHEN you slip into a low-cost, contour-designed Brooks Patented Air Cushion Appliance! Your reducible rupture will be held in securely yet gently—or the trial costs you nothing! This invention has made millions of sufferers happy. You can enjoy heavenly comfort night and day at work and play—or the Appliance costs you NOTHING. Isn't this worth a no-risk trial by you? If interested, write for free facts now. BROOKS CO., 302-G State St., Marshall, Mich. 49068

ARE YOU UNLUCKY?
THE GIRL whose dreams never come true
THE MAN success passes by
NOW YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT!
This age-old symbol of Irish luck — the LUCKY LEPRECHAUN — cast in the original good luck mould from gleaming solid silver or gold, can now be YOURS. Test his magnetic power under our money-back guarantee. Airmailed to you overnight from Ireland with complete free history and guarantee. Beware of plated imitations.
Send now only $3 for Silver — $10 for 9kt Gold — $15 for 14kt Gold (no COD's) to:
Silvercraft Ltd.
20A Albert Walk, BRAY, IRELAND

The ONLY authentic LUCKY LEPRECHAUN from Ireland

(Continued from page 45)

or without friends, the stampeders moved on. At the finish line, 560 miles away, lay Dawson—the end of the rainbow. For most, though, it was nothing more than the beginning of reality.

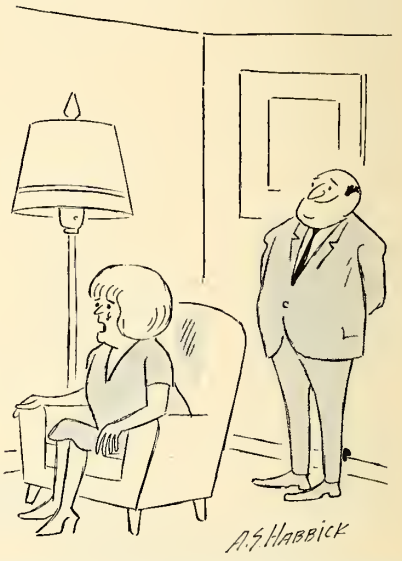
All the gold-bearing creeks had been staked by the summer of 1898, and the new arrivals found only disappointment and high prices. Canned oyster stew went for $15 a bowl, nickel sacks of Bull Durham for a dollar, a gallon of milk for $30.

DURING THE FIRST winter of the stampede, famine threatened Dawson. When news of the city's plight spread to the outside, the U.S. Congress naively appropriated $200,000 to provide meat for the distressed population. A herd of 539 reindeer was purchased in Norway, shipped to New York, railroaded to Seattle and moved over the Dalton Trail. But no provision had been made to feed the deer with their staple diet, moss. By the time the Klondike Relief Expedition reached Dawson on January 27, 1899, only 114 animals remained. Fortunately, the famine threat had long since passed.

As in so many previous gold rushes, most of those who struck it rich never dug for gold. Every second or third door along Dawson's Front Street was a packed saloon. Monte Snow, a teen-ager, retrieved several hundred dollars a night by sifting gold dust from the sawdust-covered floor of Harry Ash's saloon. An operator in from Seattle sold 200 dozen eggs in less than an hour for $3,600. Rough cabins rented for $100 a month and choice lots on the main street cost $20,000. Feedstore merchants got $800 a ton for hay. Laundries charged two dollars to wash a shirt. In exchange for a few whirls around the floor, dance-hall girls received a $1 poker chip, 25¢ of which they kept. (In a good night, and most were, they made $25 and considered themselves "in the chips.") Their nicknames told the rest — Diamond Tooth Gertie, The Grizzly Bear, The Chinless Wonder.

Dawson was never a "wild west" town in the true sense of the word. It may have been 90% American, but the Mounties maintained strict law and order. Six-shooters were forbidden and on Sundays dance halls and saloons were closed up tight. Sanitation was terrible. The Klondike churned constantly with refuse and garbage. Yet culture blossomed. String orchestras played "Cavalleria Rusticana," while theaters presented "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with sled dogs for bloodhounds and newspapers spread on the stage floor to make good Little Eva's escape across the "ice." By July 1898, the city boasted two banks, five churches, telephone service and two civic-minded newspapers. Restaurants still served beans and pancakes, but the Regina Cafe also dished up Rock Point oysters, broiled moose steak *aux champignons* and genuine Napoleon brandy —for a price. About the only thing that drew the Mounties' ire was Freda Maloof's interpretation of the hootchie-kootchie. The police superintendent closed her down after one performance.

The gold hunters found the going rough. In the summer, mosquitoes were a plague. "The Arctic mosquito is filled with a ferocity which almost surpasses belief," reported the Chicago Daily Tribune. "He is big, active and does not know what cowardice means. He will attack alone or in the company of friends. . . ."



"The doctor said that I won't be able to talk for at least a month after the operation."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

During the long winter, sourdoughs judged the falling temperatures with unique measurements—mercury froze at —40°, kerosene at —35° to —55°, pain-killer at —72°, St. Jacob's oil at —75° and the best Hudson's Bay Company rum at —80°. During 1898-99, the rum supply solidified more than once.

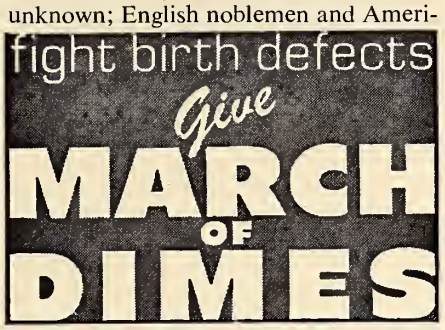
With the surface gold long gone, the only way to get at the remaining metal was to dig to bedrock through the permafrost, by thawing each few inches of depth with repeated bonfires. At about a foot a day, bedrock was reached five to 25 feet down. Then, a cheechako (as newcomers were called) began "drifting," seeking the most promising direction, thawing and shoveling and hauling out the muck until he found what he was looking for or gave up. "There is no doubt," reported William Ogilvie, "that this is the hardest country in the history of mining in which to prospect."

So what was it that brought these greenhorns and sourdoughs, clerks and wanderers to the Klondike? "I had thirty-five cents in my pocket when I set foot in Alaska," William Russell Curtin wrote years later. "I made exactly nothing, but if I could turn time back I would do it over again for less than that." In all the literature of the stampede, the same sentiment is expressed time and again—few regrets, only a rueful sorrow that it ended so soon. The stampeders may have hoped for fortunes, but most of them came for other reasons. It was a big adventure.

"The argonauts," writes Pierre Berton, "were young enough to be gullible, young enough to be foolhardy, young enough to be optimistic, young enough to be carefree. They were young enough to see a mountain and climb it, though they had never climbed a mountain befor; to see a glacier and cross it without a second thought; to build a boat and tempt a rapid, though they had never wielded ax or paddle in their lives. The Klondike was their Everest; they sought to reach it because it was there."

Undeniably, poor men became rich, but the Klondike's production figures were not staggering as gold rushes go. In 40 years, the yield was $200 million, a sum the California fields reached in five years. The initial richness of its streams rather than the total amount of gold gave the Klondike rush its impetus. (California placers produced 35¢ to the pan; the Eldorado paid 15 times that much, one pan after the other.)

And so they came—the known and unknown; English noblemen and American salesmen; Wilson Mizner, later a famous Broadway playwright; Alexander Pantages, the Greek immigrant who laid the foundations for his chain of motion picture theaters in Dawson; Tex Rickard, manager of Madison Square Garden in future years; Augustus Mack, inventor of the Mack automobile; Sid Grauman, whose name was to be immortalized by the Hollywood Chinese Theater, and a wisp of a girl, Kate Rockwell, who still made headlines in the 1950's as Klondike Kate. All of them may have started with gold in mind, but as novelist Rex Beach, one of their number, so pungently observed, they left with the memory that "the real call of the wild was not the howl of the timber wolf, the maniac laughter of the Arctic loon, nor yet the mating cry of the moose; it was the dyspeptic belch of a miner with sour stomach."



Cut short by the Spanish-American War and the discovery of gold on the beaches at Nome, the incredible stampede ended almost as soon as it began.

It remained for an English-born Canadian (who wasn't there but worked in Dawson as a bank teller in 1907) to dress the event in verses that immortalized its flavor. He was Robert W. Service. His "Songs of a Sourdough," republished as "The Spell of the Yukon," gave us a dangerous man by the name of Dan and a lady known as Lou, on a night when a "bunch of the boys were whooping it up in the Malemute Saloon," and a "miner fresh from the creeks" played the piano like a fool. Service gave us the shooting of Dan McGrew, and for sourdough humor he gave us Sam McGee, too. They were cremating Sam's remains in a stove when someone opened the door for a peek at the fire, only to hear Sam's voice order the door closed to keep out the Arctic draft. He was warm at last. THE END

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE

As a Legionnaire, you can protect your family's well-being for as little as 7¢ a day with Official American Legion Life Insurance. Just mail this application with a check for $22 for a full unit of protection for the rest of 1969 (beginning February 1). *That comes to only $2 a month!* Normally no medical is required. If your application is not accepted, your $22 will be promptly refunded. (And now, provided you join the plan before age 70, your coverage can stay in force through age 74.)

AMOUNT OF INSURANCE, DETERMINED BY AGE*

Age	Basic Full Unit	Total Coverage During 1969
Under 30	$10,000	$11,500.00
30-34	8,000	9,200.00
35-44	4,500	5,175.00
45-54	2,200	2,530.00
55-59	1,200	1,380.00
60-64	800	920.00
65-69	500	575.00
70-74	330	379.50

*After you sign up, your coverage gradually reduces.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN

IMPORTANT

If you reside in New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, New Jersey or Puerto Rico, do not use this form. Instead, write to American Legion Life Insurance Plan, P.O. Box 5609, Chicago, Illinois 60680. Applications and benefits vary slightly in some areas.

MAIL TO:
AMERICAN LEGION LIFE INSURANCE PLAN,
P. O. BOX 5609,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60680

APPLICATION for YEARLY RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE for MEMBERS of THE AMERICAN LEGION

PLEASE TYPE OR PRINT—ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS—CHECK MUST ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION

Full Name _____ Birth Date _____
Last First Middle Mo. Day Year

Permanent Residence _____
Street No. City State

Name of Beneficiary _____ Relationship _____
Example: Print "Helen Louise Jones," Not "Mrs. H. L. Jones"

Membership Card No. _____ Year _____ Post No. _____ State _____

I apply for a Full Unit of insurance at Annual Premium of $24.00 ☐ or a Half Unit at $12.00 ☐

The following representations shall form a basis for the Insurance Company's approval or rejection of this application:

1. Present occupation? _____. Are you now actively working?
Yes ☐ No ☐ If No, give reason _____
2. Have you been confined in a hospital within the last year? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give date, length of stay and cause _____
3. Do you now have, or during the past five years have you had, heart disease, lung disease, cancer, diabetes or any other serious illness? No ☐ Yes ☐ If Yes, give dates and details _____

I represent that, to the best of my knowledge, all statements and answers recorded on this application are true and complete. I agree that this application shall be a part of any insurance granted upon it under the policy. I authorize any physician or other person who has attended or examined me, or who may attend or examine me, to disclose or to testify to any knowledge thus acquired.

Dated _____, 19____ Signature of Applicant _____

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, Home Office: Los Angeles

GMA-300-6 ED. 5-63 169

earn$
$50, $100, $500
(and do it the easiest way possible)
HERSHEY'S
Hershey—the greatest name in candy—practically sells itself. And this special fund raising, ¼-pound milk chocolate bar with almonds is priced at only 50¢. Everyone who likes candy will buy one. And how many people don't like the taste of a Hershey with almonds?
Your profit is a full 40%. A typical 25-member club, selling 1 carton per member, earns $120.00. Many clubs have sold over 2 cartons per member.
No investment required. Send us no money until after you sell the candy.
MAIL TODAY
Revere Company Dept. ALH19
911 Columbia St., Scranton, Pa. 18509
Please send me complete information on earning money selling Hershey candy bars. I understand my request for literature will not obligate me in any way.
Name
Club or Organization
Street
City State Zip

EVERYTHING for BINGO FROM ONE SOURCE
Automatic Cards
Marker Cards
Flashboards
Cages & Balls
Electric Blowers
P-A Systems Tables & Chairs
HERE IS THE PERMANENT ANSWER FOR YOUR FUND RAISING, THAT THOUSANDS OF ORGANIZATIONS USE. "BINGO KING" SUPPLIES EVERYTHING ALONG WITH FREE IDEA BULLETINS FOR YOUR HELP. PAY AS YOU GO. MAIL COUPON TODAY.
"Bingo King" Dept. 491 Box 1178 Englewood, Colo. 80110
Please rush FREE Sample Card and information on how BINGO can raise money for our Organization.
Your Name:
Address:
City: State: Zip:
Name of Organization:
"BINGO KING" BOX 1178 · ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO 80110

FREE CATALOG
TABLES!
CHAIRS!
• BANQUET/MEETING FURNITURE
• TENNIS TABLES
• COAT/HAT RACKS
Adirondack
276-O Park Ave. So.; N.Y.C. 10010
Shipping Points — PITTSBURGH • CHICAGO
BOSTON • DALLAS • ATLANTA • LOS ANGELES

Make Rubber Stamps for BIG PAY
Need more money? Earn $60-$75 a week, spare time, at home making rubber stamps for offices, factories, individuals. Hundreds of uses. Hundreds of prospects—everywhere. Right in your own community. Turn out special stamps for names, addresses, notices, prices, etc., in minutes with table-top machine. We furnish everything and help finance you, at less than bank rates. Write for free facts. No salesman will call.
Rubber Stamp Div., 1512 Jarvis, Dept. R-8-AS, Chicago 60626

GIANT SHAGGY ASTERS
RED ★ WHITE ★ BLUE ★
3-15c Packets, ONLY 10c. 45c Value Red, White & Blue. Gorgeous 5 in. Blooms. 2½ in. thick, on stately stems. Send 10c for these lovely asters and will include Big Seed, Plant & Nursery Catalog. FREE
R. H. SHUMWAY SEEDSMAN
Dept. 309 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61101

HOW TO CONVICT CRIMINALS WITHOUT THEIR TESTIMONY

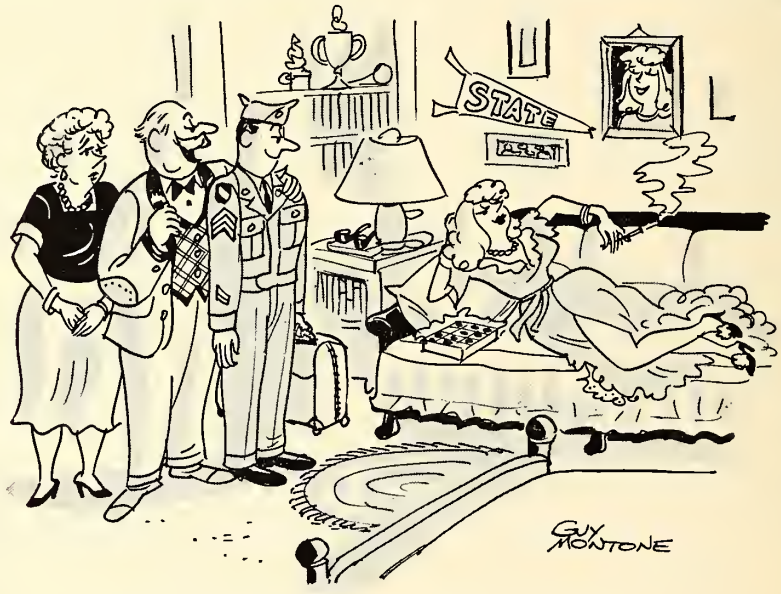
(Continued from page 23)

for all we yet know, no coincidence was possible). Vollman confessed.

NAA bombards a specimen to make it briefly radioactive, and its radiation then reveals the most minute amounts of trace elements present. "Trace elements" is the right phrase. NAA will show to several decimal points the different amounts of gold in your hair and your neighbor's, when neither of you knew you had any.

Our hair is made peculiar by our genetic structure, by what we eat and even by the air we breathe. And so are many other of our cells. Even if two neighbors had the same amount of gold in their hair (by itself unlikely) the odds against their also duplicating 20 other elements are more than astronomical. Further, NAA tells a lot about hair to what *field* marijuana came from, because the trace elements depend on the little differences in soil, water and air which, in the *finest* analysis, are accidental and unique to each spot on earth.

Of nine big geographical opium growing areas, NAA has shown silver only in opium specimens from Morocco and the Philippines. The Moroccan has about 30 times the Philippine silver. Only Japanese and Moroccan opium lack iron. Opium from no two of the areas has the same amount of *any one* of 12 different trace elements, except samples that have none of some of them. For every 1,065 units of sodium in Korean opium, there are only 93 in Japanese opium. And so on. These are average figures for large areas. In each area, smaller local differences abound.



"Son, we kept your room *just* the way you left it . . ."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

lead police to a suspect, when they have only a bit of hair and no suspect. A five-year research project with hair specimens in Toronto showed different broad trace-element patterns for black hair, dark brown hair, medium brown hair, light brown hair, red hair, auburn hair and gray hair; for male and female hair; for people working in various industries, or habituated to different diets. It showed different "hairprint" patterns for drinkers (more zinc) than non-drinkers, for smokers (more antimony, less mercury) than non-smokers. No need to nudge the reader about what this could mean if NAA were more widely available to get hard evidence in criminal cases. May we add that NAA can do similar feats with virtually *any* organic substance, while not ruling out the inorganic?

It can tell not only what country but

Anyone who's fascinated by all this should read William Turner's book, "Invisible Witness." On NAA, Turner cites the South San Francisco "tire iron case." The police had a jimmied liquor store, a tire iron lying on the sidewalk and a loitering suspect—William Woodward. He said he was out for a stroll at the time police responded to the store's burglar alarm, and denied any connection with the tire iron. There was no other visible evidence, until a microscope revealed two different specks of paint on the tire iron. You couldn't see them with the naked eye. Together they weighed 50 micrograms, not enough for ordinary chemical analysis. The Atomic Energy Commission agreed to test those specks with NAA at the General Atomic Division in San Diego.

One speck of paint matched that on the liquor store door. The other matched

paint from Woodward's car. When the atomic specialists were done testifying to what the trace elements in those invisible paint specks meant, the jury needed no confession.

We have already gone so far that, if we will it, we can develop the science of smells just as far, and make it available for police work. Our troops in Vietnam are already using a sniffer in the form of an ammonia reactor to tell if humans are in the vicinity, and there's a commercial device police can use to detect various gases in the air. It's already been useful in "yelling" at the scene of a fire that a blaze had been helped along with liquid fuels. You had better not doubt that it is within our means to tell from specimens of breath and body odor in the air of a room that a certain person had been there. As they say, bees do it, birds do it, hound dogs do it, and some day we'll do it better —if we make the effort.

HARDLY MORE than 105 American city, county or state enforcement agencies have their own crime labs today. Barely a quarter of cities over 100,000 have their own. In a nationwide survey, only two cities smaller than 100,000 reported having any. This regardless of how modern or otherwise the present labs are. Access to NAA equipment is rationed, due to the scarcity of facilities, and it costs a police department about $300 out of its budget to compare two samples of evidence—a serious obstacle to routine use.

So much for a mere sample of the science that is, and that's possible. Let's look at a few management things in which law enforcement is already moving into the super management direction, and imagine how much more is possible if we give it only a little of a space effort or an IBM or a General Motors type of effort.

The FBI initiated super management in the crime field. It did such a great job on collecting fingerprints that it now has some 165 million on file—and police departments around the country make as many as 27,000 calls a day for fingerprint identifications. As this point super management starts to be unmanageable unless a new breakthrough in making comparisons fast is introduced. Ampex Corporation has tackled it and come up with a TV-computer tape device called the Videofile. It can search 2,000 images a second, or compare 75,000 latent prints in less than three minutes, using an operator with clerical skills and all of ten minutes training. Videofile is adaptable to other comparisons—laundry marks, mug shots, document examination, tire marks, auto paints, etc. When we have millions of voiceprints, hairprints, smellprints on file it could run through those fast, too.

Videofile is brand new, and so far only one installation is in operation—for a big business filing system.

And here's a simpler management-type invention—Identi-Kit—developed by Hugh C. McDonald, formerly of the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

McDonald decided to soup up the old police artist sketch in which an artist draws and redraws a face from a witness' description until the witness says: "Now *that* looks like him." Pretty neat in itself, but distinctly 1930's.

Working with the Townsend Co., of Santa Ana, Calif., he developed a master set of 544 human facial features—eyes, mouths, chins, noses, hairlines, etc. They could form 62 billion different faces, or 20 times more than there are faces on this globe. Each component is a piece with a number. A witness says, "He was squint-eyed," and out comes a collection of various squint eyes to try them on the witness for size. "He was heavy-browed," and out come the heavy brows. Finally, a whole face is put together which the witness says looks just like the guy.

The numbers of the pieces are flashed to other cities, where police departments put the same parts together to get the same face—from their own 544-piece Identi-Kits.

William Turner reports that in the few years Identi-Kit has been in use it has tracked down hundreds of criminals.

Two Cleveland, Ohio, girls described a man who had assaulted them, and police in another part of the city immediately recognized the Identi-Kit portrait as being the face of a man they were already watching for suspicious behavior. In Birmingham, Ala., it was simple to nail a bandit from his Identi-Kit portrait. It matched perfectly his mug shot, already on file.

If lone wolves like Identi-Kit inventor McDonald can come up with "photography without a camera," the point is perfectly made. We can organize such talent in a national research effort, make it available to all police with a national management effort, and start winning the war on crime in true 20th century style. THE END

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR MENTAL HEALTH

If there are 10 Businesses in your town, you can

MAKE UP TO $100 EXTRA A WEEK!

Line includes hundreds of items businesses need & use!

LINE INCLUDES HUNDREDS OF ITEMS BUSINESSES NEED & USE!

By supplying just 10 businessmen in your town with the office supplies, business forms and printed material they need—and use up—every day, you can make extra money every week in just a few hours of your spare time! National's great line of business necessities and advertising specialties make it easy for you to earn $50, $100 a week—and more!

NO EXPERIENCE NEEDED—YOU DON'T SPEND 1¢

We send you FREE everything you need to start making TOP COMMISSIONS right away. Send coupon below for FREE Kit that tells you how to start making extra money in spare hours you'll never miss. MAIL COUPON FOR FREE DETAILS. No obligation.

"I get 90% repeat orders" Allan Vivat —Massachusetts

"Orders, orders everywhere" Ivan O. Rowland —California

"Over $800 income in just 1 month" W. D. Regennitter —Illinois

Home Office, National Press, Inc.,
Dept. 922, North Chicago, Ill. 60064

☐ Yes, I want your big line of BUSINESS PRINTING, BUSINESS NECESSITIES, and ADVERTISING SPECIALTIES FREE AND POSTPAID so I can earn extra money.

Name_____ Age____

Address_____

City_____ State_____ Zip____

GOOD ONLY IN CONTINENTAL U.S.A.

NATIONAL PRESS, Dept. 922
North Chicago, Ill. 60064

MY GRASS IS NO. 1

by Mike Senkiw, Agronomist

It's true the things people are saying about Amazoy Meyer Z-52 Zoysia Grass. (Reg. T. M.)

It grows so thick and luxurious that walking on it is unforgettable . . . like walking on a thick, pile carpet.

Your Zoysia lawn drives out crabgrass and weeds all summer long. It stays green and beautiful in blistering heat when other grass burns out. It cuts mowing by ⅔ . . . it's perfect for summer homes and "problem" areas.

There's no need to rip out your old grass. Plug in Amazoy Zoysia Grass and let it spread into winter-hardy beautiful turf that never needs replacement. It will neither heat kill nor winter kill . . . merely goes off its green color after heavy frosts and regains fresh new beauty every Spring —a true perennial! Every plug guaranteed to grow in any soil in your area.

To end lawn problems, send for Free interesting facts and prices of Amazoy incl. Pre-Season Bonus Offer. No obligation. Mail coupon to . . .

Dept. 291, Zoysia Farms
6414 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21215

Name _____

Address _____

City & State _____ Zip _____

SECRET LOANS!

Now you may get the money you need . . . FAST! Borrow $100 to $1,500 with a Money-By-Mail "Secret Loan" from Dial. Absolute privacy. No co-signers needed. **ABSOLUTELY NO MORTGAGES OF ANY KIND REQUIRED.** You use your own signature. Pay up old bills and have cash left over out of every paycheck. (Special Credit life insurance available, at nominal cost). Whatever you need money for . . . get it FAST . . . and in privacy by Mail from Dial. Write today. No Obligation.

DIAL FINANCE CO., Dept. A-092
410 Kilpatrick Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. 68102

Pay As Little As $5.00 a Month

Cash You Get	30 Monthly Payments
$104.65	$5.00
293.02	14.00
623.06	29.00

Cash You Get	36 Monthly Payments
$927.78	$37.00
1550.15	59.00

DIAL FINANCE CO., Dept. A-092
410 Kilpatrick Bldg., Omaha, Nebr. 68102

Please rush FREE Loan Order Blank. **NO AGENT WILL CALL**

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____ *Zip Code*_____

*Amount you want to borrow $*_____

Transistor Radio with Battery $1.70

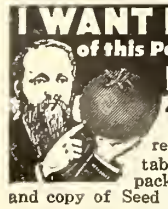
Calendar Watch $2.44

Derringer Pistol $5.99

HOME-IMPORT BUSINESS-Make Big Profits

New Drop Ship Plan offers you first day profits! Deal direct with overseas sources at prices shown. Dazzling bargains with no investment. Full or spare time. Write for FREE BOOK today to...

MELLINGER, Dept. C2301, 1554 S. Sepulveda, Los Angeles, Calif. 90025



I WANT EVERY READER of this Paper to have my big red EARLIANA TOMATO

"KING OF THE EARLIES" Big solid, scarlet fruit, disease resistant, heavy yielder. Ideal for table or canning. Send 10c for big packet or 25c for 3 packets and copy of Seed and Nursery Catalog. **FREE**

R. H. SHUMWAY SEEDSMAN
Dept. 308 ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS 61101

HELP YOUR POSTOFFICE HELP YOU
Zip Code ALL your mail

OUR TROUBLES WITH FRANCE

(Continued from page 11)

European industry. While Boeing in the State of Washington can get millions from Washington, D.C., to research the design of a new plane, there is no equivalent support for an industry in Western Europe.

The pride of each nation in its own industry—a pride that many Europeans want to forget if it dooms growth—keeps Europe's industry fragmented behind national borders.

The result has been that American industry has forged miles ahead of Europe in technology, in management know-how, in flexibility and marketing. Not just here. Our corporations today are swallowing Europe's own industries—buying them out and taking them over.

De Gaulle says we are colonizing Europe. French editor Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber says the fault is Europe's narrow nationalism under French leadership. (You should read his eye-opening book. "The American Challenge," published in English by Atheneum Press in New York in 1968). Servan-Schreiber suggests that very soon the three greatest economic powers on earth may be the U.S., Russia and *American industry in Europe!*

Fragmented Europe hardly resists the invasion. She pours her own capital into our European ventures because they are better managed, more productive, more versatile and more profitable than her own. France's greatest computer firm, Machines Bull, was headed for collapse until General Electric bought it out. Not a nation in Europe can singly support its industrial growth to match the American corporations with their huge national base across the Atlantic.

Meanwhile, the petty nationalism that fragments Europe infects its business with narrow concepts, bureaucracy and protectionism—the very opposite of the successful, free-wheeling American approach.

Nobody suffers from this more than France. Others, particularly West Germany, chafe at the bit and do better than France because their ideas, at least, are more progressive.

But De Gaulle's image of France as the good chief of a tribe of separate nations blocks industrial unity for Europe. If France is to be chief, the others must remain Indians.

No industrial union is possible without France, and France won't unite. Her refusal is suicide, says Servan-Schreiber. Europe must act as one nation industrially or she will be a vassal to American industrial genius.

If this were just a game, the proper attitude for Americans in the face of De Gaulle's irritants should be to "cry all the way to the bank."

But it isn't a game. Our gains at Europe's expense are not worth the price of a European economic collapse. Immeasurable mischief could flow from that, perhaps a death blow to the free world.

"Our real troubles with France," says an American business adviser, "are quite serious, and have nothing to do with hurt feelings here. They are France's troubles with herself. Perhaps France would not be so prideful if we were more tactful ourselves. We have tended to dominate major decisions in Europe, putting our friends there on the defensive."

President-elect Nixon plainly hopes that we may reduce hurtful petty pride in Europe if we take more pains not to give offense ourselves. In his campaign, he put the reordering and strengthening

"Never mind the charm. Grab a dish towel."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

of our friends and alliances above any dealings with the Communist world. He listed friendly talks with De Gaulle among his priorities. He was outspoken about our own past tactlessness. We should "lecture less and listen more," he said. "It is not our place to meddle, to prescribe, or to sponsor schemes to bring European unity about." He said we should turn to our friends not only for their strength, but for their "experience and judgment."

Nobody knows how France would react to a little of the recognition and respect hinted at by Mr. Nixon. On the record, she has hungered for it, even provoked us to get it. It might be a good idea to give it freely. The alternatives are hardly attractive, and certainly more expensive.

They include (1) Europe falling into a mess we'll have to bail her out of, or (2) the free world falling into chaos.

THE END

HOW THE FIRST GI BILL WAS WRITTEN

(Continued from page 28)

longhand in his rooms in the Mayflower Hotel). Secretary of the special committee and ex-officio member was Robert Sisson, of Arkansas, who was the Legion's Rehabilitation chairman. W. Bea Waldrip was a Michigan banker, a valuable man for a group that was about to propose guaranteed home mortgages, farm loans and business loans for veterans for the first time in history. Robert M. McCurdy, a disabled WW1 infantry captain and Assistant City Manager of Pasadena, Calif., had made service to disabled veterans an avocation ever since 1919. Serving ex-officio were the Legion's Legislative and Economic chairmen—Harvard Law graduate Maurice Devine, of New Hampshire, and Larry Fenlon, of Chicago.

Let's return to Mr. Camelon's eyewitness story.

They met first in Washington, December 15, 1943, and by January 6 had completed the first draft of the bill. In those weeks they held an intensive series of meetings with authoritative figures in every field covered by the bill, men in and out of the government. When their task was done, the broad outlines of the bill were completed —never to be changed or abandoned through six months of continuous struggle.

The bill called for 10 essentials, the first five of which were brand new and made the GI Bill a genuine revolution.

1. Educational opportunity.
2. Vocational and on-the-job training.
3. Readjustment allowances (unemployment compensation.)
4. Loans to aid the veteran in purchasing a home, farm or small business.
5. Review of discharges (a provision that was to become increasingly important.)
6. Adequate hospitalization.
7. Prompt settlement of disability claims.
8. Mustering-out pay. (Eliminated from the GI Bill of Rights following its enactment separately by Congress.)
9. An effective Veterans' employment, or placement service.
10. Concentration of all veterans' functions in the Veterans Administration, which was given top priority, second only to the armed forces, in obtaining the personnel needed for efficient operation.

That was the GI Bill of Rights. That was the rock bottom. That much, the Legion said, *must* be passed. It's basic principle and purpose was expressed by Colmery:

"The American Legion proposed this bill first because we believed it to be the duty, the responsibility and the desire of our grateful people to see to it that those who served actively in the armed services in this war not only should not be penalized as a result of their war service, but also that upon their return to civil life they should be aided in reaching that position which they might normally have expected to achieve had the war not interrupted their careers.

"And second, we urge its enactment as sound national policy, for the good of the nation."

Opportunity. That was the keynote of the GI Bill of Rights. The Legion, through the GI Bill, proposed to restore the citizen soldiers, as nearly as possible, to a competitive position in the pursuits of normal civil life equal to that of those who had stayed home.

The Legion wanted no be-ribboned apple-peddlers after World War II. It had seen too many of those after the other war.

"Never again," Harry Colmery said, "do we want to see the honor and glory of our nation fade to the extent that her men of arms, with despondent heart and palsied limb, totter from door to door, bowing their souls to the frozen bosom of reluctant charity."

The completed bill needed a name; a name to fire the imagination of Americans. Jack Cejnar, the Legion's acting Director of Public Relations, gave it that.

"It's a bill of rights," he almost shouted. "The GI Bill of Rights!"

The name was something close to genius. It was short, punchy, easily grasped. It told the whole story—and it became a fighting slogan from coast to coast.

It was not a hastily prepared measure. Before the educational provisions were written, the Legion had conferred with representatives of the Association of Land Grant Colleges, the National Education Association, the American Council on Education and other leading educational groups.

Into the title on loans went the suggestions of real estate associations, building and loan associations, the Federal Housing Administration, leading bankers and other important financial organizations. But the man behind the loan provision, the man who prompted it and fought for it, was Bob McCurdy of Pasadena, California. It was not, in its final form, exactly as he wanted it. But Bob, more than anyone else, is responsible for the fact that it is there at all.

Outstanding help came from Stan Rector, then chairman of the legislative committee of the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, an official group representing the States.

Stan worked long hours with the Legion committee, and with Harry Colmery in particular, in preparing the titles on veterans' placement, and unemployment compensation.

The state representatives—and the Legion as well—were determined that veterans' placement, unemployment compensation, and educational opportunities should be set up in a manner compatible with existing state systems. They were determined that the veterans should not become entangled in new, costly and confusing federal bureaucracies and agencies.

After all that mass of material had been gathered from experts in and out of the Legion, the Legion's committee faced the task of studying it, and selecting from it the principles that should be incorporated in the GI Bill.

(*Continued on page* 52)

It's easy to make up to $100.00 a week in your spare time and get

FREE SHOES for LIFE too!

when you accept as few as 5 orders a month as a Mason Shoe Counselor

HOW would you like to collect a handsome "second salary" week after week and get FREE SHOES FOR LIFE, too? It's easy! Just introduce nationally-advertised Mason Shoes to friends, neighbors and other folks you see every day.

Regardless of age or experience — even if you've never sold a thing before in your life —you can make $5 to $10 in an hour in your spare time as a highly respected Mason Shoe Counselor. You don't invest a cent! We send you a FREE Demonstration Outfit that rings up sales virtually automatically . . . makes you good money from the *very first hour!*

You can earn up to $50, $75, $100 or more a week, and *get free shoes for life.* Get started now! Fill in and mail coupon TODAY!

MASON SHOE MFG. CO.
Dept. H-255
Chippewa Falls, Wis.

YOU GET FREE SHOES FOR LIFE—a pair every six months, as long as you send as few as 5 orders every month. You take orders fast because you offer bigger selection than any retail store—more than 275 styles: sizes 4 to 16, widths AAA to EEEE. Send for FREE Outfit TODAY . . . NOW!

RUSH COUPON FOR YOUR FREE OUTFIT!

MASON SHOE MFG. CO., Dept. H-255
Chippewa Falls, Wisc. 54729
OK, show me how I can make up to $100 a week in spare time—and get FREE SHOES FOR LIFE! Rush me—FREE and without obligation—everything I need to start making BIG MONEY.

NAME_____
(Please Print)
ADDRESS_____
TOWN_____ZONE___STATE___

10 GIANT FLOWERING GLADS 25¢

Postpaid and Guaranteed

This collection is made up of famous varieties. You'll thrill to the tall, majestic spikes of huge flowers. Glads are America's favorite flower for cutting, make excellent bouquets, altar displays and centerpieces. Collection includes many different colors.

FREE! NEW SPRING CATALOG

INTER-STATE NURSERIES

2019 E Street HAMBURG, IOWA 51640

☐ FREE Spring Catalog ☐ 10 Glads 25c

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

SECRETS OF TEACHING YOURSELF MUSIC

This Money-Saving Way

YES! Teach yourself Piano, Guitar, ANY Instrument—even if you don't know a note now! Famous proven Course makes it easy as A-B-C. Play actual pieces right away. FREE BOOKLET. **U.S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC Studio A-461, Port Washington, N. Y. 11050.** *(Est. 1898. Lic. N.Y. State Educ. Dept.) Tear out this ad.*

LEARN MEAT CUTTING

Train quickly in 8 short weeks at Toledo for a bright future with security in vital meat business. Big pay, full-time jobs—HAVE A PROFITABLE MARKET OF YOUR OWN! Time payment plan available. Diploma given. Job help. Thousands of successful graduates. OUR 45th YEAR! Send now for big new illustrated FREE catalog. No obligation. G.I. Approved.

NATIONAL SCHOOL OF MEAT CUTTING
Dept. A-14, Toledo, Ohio 43604

BASEMENT TOILET

FLUSHES *UP*

to sewer or septic tank
no digging up floors.

WRITE , . . McPHERSON, INC.

BOX 15133 TAMPA, FLA. 33614

HYDRAULIC JACK REPAIRS

Earn While You Learn In Your Spare Time

Trained and qualified mechanics needed NOW to service inoperative hydraulic jacks. BIG opportunity for ambitious men. We show you HOW — in your basement or garage to earn spare time cash in an expanding industry. Don't wait, ACT NOW! Get the facts.

Write for folder No. A1, and free bonus offer.

Hydraulic Jack Repair Manual Co., Inc.
G.P.O. BOX 3 • STATEN ISLAND, N.Y. 10314

KEEP FREEDOM
IN YOUR FUTURE
WITH

U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

HOW THE FIRST GI BILL WAS WRITTEN

(Continued from page 51)

Harry Colmery, in the end, did the seemingly super-human task of taking the material selected by the committee, and drafting it in the form of a bill. As John Stelle said:

"Harry Colmery jelled all our ideas into words."

Colmery's hand wrote the bill—Stelle was the driver who led the fight for its passage.

The Legion, and its special committee, were well aware of the magnitude of the task it faced in seeking enactment of the bill. It was an "omnibus bill," incorporating many topics, many aspects of the veteran's problem.

"No such all-inclusive omnibus bill has ever passed Congress," the Legion was told. "Your bill will be lost in committee jealousies and jurisdictional strife. Tear it apart—submit it piece by piece, and you'll have a better chance of getting it through."

The Legion had no intention of tearing the bill apart. To do so would have violated the very heart of the Legion's policy; that the problem of the readjustment and rehabilitation of the returning veterans was a unified problem; one that had to be enacted as a whole program not in pieces, that had to be treated by one committee of the House and Senate, and by a single governmental agency, the Veterans Administration.

Yet, through conflicting influences of committee jurisdiction, of the pride of individual Congressmen in their pet measures, the Legion's committee had to steer a difficult, tortuous path.

The bill was introduced in the House on Jan. 10 and in the Senate on the 11th.

In the end, it benefitted the nation in ways still unmeasured and unmeasurable. In fact, the prosperity of the nation since 1945 might have been recession without the vast economic impact of the WW2 GI Bill. If it seems fantastic that such a small group could have whipped together so important an act in less than a month, there were reasons. As the Legion publicly announced, the bill contained the lessons it had learned in 25 years of struggling with the postwar problems of veterans and the nation. It also contained the wisdom and advice of leading legislators who co-sponsored it. In the House they were John Rankin and Edith Nourse Rogers, ranking Democrat and Republican of the veterans committee. In the Senate, Bennett Champ Clark, of Missouri, introduced it. He had been a Legion founder, and was chairman of the Senate veterans sub-committee. Joining him were Senators Tom Connally of Texas; David I. Walsh of Massachusetts; Walter F. George, of Georgia; Owen Brewster of Maine; Chan Gurney of South Dakota; Scott Lucas and C. Wayland Brooks of Illinois; Arthur Vandenberg of Michigan, and Hattie Caraway of Arkansas.

President Roosevelt had already favored some of its provisions and consulted with Atherton and others on the roadblocks it might face in Congress.

In spite of the bill's distinguished sponsors, the trouble Rep. May was then giving mustering-out pay left no illusions that the bigger package would have easy sledding. Taking no chances, the Legion launched a nationwide publicity campaign, and called on all its members for active support. It distributed 400 spot radio announcements, some from wounded servicemen, others from Atherton. Legion posts carried them to their local stations. [True to Mr. Hearst's orders, Mr. Camelon was part of the team to get the bill passed, not just report what happened. He and the other Hearst writers joined in producing the publicity materials.]

More than 125 two-minute movies were shown in local theaters. War news scenes, from Salerno to Tarawa, were shown, followed by public appeals to back the GI Bill. Legion posts took these, too, to their theaters.

News releases went out by the hundreds, and many independent newspapers ran them in full, adding coupons for readers to send their Congressmen urging passage. In brief sentences, many editors urged their readers that the bill was "simple justice" for the fighting men and "should be enacted quickly."

In the Legion's Washington office, a chart went up to show where every Congressman stood on the bill. Hearst's Frank Reilly conducted the poll, directly phoning legislators in their offices to ask them bluntly where they stood on the GI Bill. He'd then mark the big Legion chart "Yes," "No" or "Doubtful."

Gradually, Frank's chart began to reveal a minority undercurrent of opposition to the GI Bill in Congress that was deep-seated and dangerous.

Every afternoon, we had a council of war before the chart; John Stelle, Frank Sullivan, Bob Sisson, Sam Rorex, and other members of the committee who chanced to be present; Jack Cejnar, Frank Reilly, Roy Topper and I. Frank Reilly would report:

"I'm running into some resistance in . . ." he'd name a State, perhaps two or three.

Stelle, Sullivan, Sisson and the others had just come back from the Capitol where they'd been doing their "Fuller brush act," going from door to door, fighting, cajoling, pleading for votes. Perhaps they'd challenge Frank's report.

"I saw Senator X," John Stelle would say. "He's for us."

Frank Reilly would shake his head.

"When I telephoned him," he would reply, "he was hesitant."

Stelle and the others might argue for a moment. But we couldn't take chances. If there was any doubt about where a member of either House stood, we had to mark him off as questionable.

At the end of the conference, each night, telegrams would go out to Legion officials in the States, or districts, in which the doubtful votes were found. The telegrams would give names, and urge the local Legion forces to direct a flood of public opinion against the hesitant legislator.

Sometimes, a member of Congress would grow resentful of the pressure put upon him by his constituents; would protest against "the powerful Legion lobby." But those protests were quickly answered from the floor of the House itself. Representative Fred Busbey, of Illinois, said:

"I do not know what they have reference to by that 'powerful lobby,' unless it may have been the energy that has been displayed by members of The American Legion in behalf of the men and women serving our country in this war."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers added:

"With reference to calling it a lobby, . . . it seems to me it is an all-over-the-country lobby."

She was right, of course. All we had to do was carry the story of the GI Bill of Rights to the people. They did the rest.

The bill had powerful support, apart from the public. General Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, gave it his wholehearted approval. Throughout the country city councils, legislatures and other public and private groups adopted resolutions urging its passage.

The weight of America's educational experts was thrown behind it on February 15, when Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council of Education, appeared before the subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee, representing 21 leading educational associations. He enthusiastically endorsed the educational provisions to the last detail.

But powerful opposition to the bill was mobilizing, as well.

The Army and Navy objected to some provisions, particularly to a section establishing a board to review the nature of discharges—a thing, the military representatives said, which had never been permitted.

The Legion needed the support of the military, and even more of its powerful friends in Congress. But it was inflexible on this. Commander Atherton marshalled cases to show that the military had given disabled men "undesirable discharges" for trivial and unfair reasons. A serviceman had no appeal from an undesirable discharge. If his offense were worse, if he were given a dishonorable discharge by court martial, he could appeal. He might win or lose his appeal, but if he were "undesirable" he was marked for life with an administrative or "blue" discharge, neither honorable nor dishonorable. The Legion insisted that a board be created to review *all* discharges. For the same reasons it demanded that GI benefits go to any veteran with a discharge "other than dishonorable." The military opposed that too, and insisted on benefits only for those with honorable discharges.

On March 9, after representatives of the War and Navy Departments had appeared before Congressional committees to oppose this and other sections of the bill, John Stelle invited their representatives to meet with the Legion at the Legion's headquarters in Washington. He specified that they come prepared to reach a definite agreement on all disputed sections of the bill.

The conference lasted for more than six hours. At last the Army and Navy representatives—fifteen officers in all—started to get up.

"We'll have to confer with our superiors," they said.

John Stelle exploded.

"Gentlemen," he said, his face purple, his fist pounding the table, "our understanding was that you would come here with authority to reach a decision. If I had known that you didn't have that authority, I wouldn't have wasted the time of my committee here tonight.

"The provisions we have been discussing are important to the men who have been fighting our battles. The American Legion proposes to see that this bill is passed, and passed as it stands."

Few men ever said no to John Stelle when he got his dander up. He was that kind of man. The War and Navy Departments must have been convinced that he would fight them to a showdown—and probably win. In any event, from that time forth the military unreservedly supported the GI Bill.

But our real troubles were yet to begin, and the first shocker exploded on Feb. 16.

On that day four other veterans organizations sent a joint open letter to Sen. Bennett Clark—our best friend in the Senate. They opposed the GI Bill, and particularly attacked its very heart—the educational provisions.

The letter was signed by Omar B. Ketchum for the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Millard Rice for the Disabled American Veterans; Frank Haley for the Military Order of the Purple Heart, and W.M. Floyd for the Regular Veterans Association. This was just the thing to give a springboard to the strong little knot of opposition we had found in Congress.

(To be concluded next month.)

"WILL YOU SMOKE MY NEW KIND OF PIPE . . .

30 Days at My Risk?"

NO MONEY—JUST SEND YOUR NAME

All I want is your name so I can write and tell you why I'm willing to send you my pipe for 30 days' smoking without a cent of risk on your part. This is not a new model, not a new style, not a new gadget, not an improvement on old style pipes. It's based on an entirely new principle that harnesses four of Nature's immutable laws—contradicts every idea you've ever had about pipe smoking—and delivers a smoking pleasure you've never before experienced. My new kind of pipe smokes cool and mild hour after hour, day after day without rest, without bite, without bitterness. It doesn't have to be "broken in". It never has to be "rested" *and it never accumulates sludge!* To prove all this, I want to send you a Carey Pipe to smoke 30 days at my risk. Send your name and address today for my complete trial offer. Mail coupon now to **E. A. CAREY, 1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 246-A, Chicago 40**

E. A. CAREY, 1920 Sunnyside Ave. Dept. 246-A, Chicago, Ill. 60640

Please mail facts about your 30 day offer of a Carey Pipe postage prepaid. Then I will let you know if I want to try it *at your risk.* This information is free, no salesman will call.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____

In What Business of Your Own Can You MAKE BACK YOUR INITIAL INVESTMENT in as little as 2 WEEKS?

You Can Do It When You're a Successful MERLITE PRESTO SHINE DEALER!

The initial investment in a Merlite Presto Shine Dealership is so modest, and the earnings so surprisingly high, it's possible for you to earn back your initial investment in as little as 2 to 4 weeks! How many other business opportunities permit you to recoup so quickly?

Imagine! You Offer a Genuine SIMONIZ PASTE WAX JOB FOR ONLY $5.95

The equipment we supply you and the system we teach you, enable you to clean, wax and polish a car with genuine Simoniz Paste Wax in as little as 20 minutes! You charge only $5.95—about ⅓ the usual professional charge. Yet you make up to $5.75 gross profit on every car! Weekly gross profit up to $500.00 and more possible—as much as $25,000 - $30,000 in a year!

NOW, HERE'S WHAT WE OFFER YOU:

1. **Remarkable Patented Invention.** You get authorized use of patented HM Polishing Machine (U.S. Patent No. 2,967,315), duplicate motion of human hand, enables you to bring a car to a lustrous, gleaming, protected Simoniz Wax finish in as little as 20 minutes!
2. **Personal Training in Your Area Without a Penny of Risk!** We'll send one of our skilled Instructors to train you in the use of the Machine and the speed method. After your instruction, if you decide not to become a Dealer, you're not out a penny
3. **Practically No Overhead . . . You Can Work From Home!** Do all the work at home, save overhead expenses. Supplies, materials cost about 20c per car, so your gross profit on a job is about $5.75!
4. **Start in Your Spare Time.** Hold on to your full-time job, start out in spare time — evenings, weekends. Then, when you see how much more money per hour you make with Merlite Presto Shine, go into full-time business.
5. **Tremendous Demand Everywhere.** Your astounding low $5.95 price draws a steady stream of motorist-customers.

COMPLETE PROSPECTUS – FREE . . . MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY . . .

MERLITE PRESTO SHINE CORP.
114 East 32nd St., Dept Y1J New York, N. Y. 10016

One of our Merlite Presto Shine Dealerships. Set up your own practically any location — even at home.

READ WHAT DEALERS SAY ABOUT THIS GREAT OPPORTUNITY:

Larry Drain of Ill.: "Within 13 days of getting started, profits from the business paid for the initial investment and that includes my TV and radio advertising. Since then I have been averaging between $1,000 and $1,300 a week! Because I cannot handle the business myself I now have 3 employees who work full time."

Edward L. Berman of R.I.: "At the present time I am averaging over 150 cars a week at just one location. Since this represents business for November, which theoretically is not the best waxing season, I expect to do twice that amount by Spring."

Merlite Presto Shine Corp., Dept. Y1J
114 East 32nd St., New York, N. Y. 10016

Rush me complete Prospectus of my opportunity to make big profits in a business of my own as a Merlite Presto Shine Dealer. Everything comes to me by mail, prepaid, absolutely FREE.

NAME_____

ADDRESS_____

CITY_____ STATE_____ ZIP_____

In Canada: Merlite Presto Shine, 675 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

PERSONAL

YOUR 1969 $ OUTLOOK
WHY RENT A CAR!!
RETIREMENT BUDGET ADVICE

As 1969 gets under way, economists figure your pocketbook will be affected thus:

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS: Beginning this month, the bite will rise from 4.4% to 4.8% on earnings up to $7,800 (the same goes for employer contributions). If you're self-employed, the rate moves from 6.4% to 6.9%.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX: Unless you have made other provisions, you still owe one-third of your 1968 surtax (your employer withheld only 5%, whereas the surtax was 7½%).

PRICES: They will go up again this year, but not so much as last year.

WAGES: As an average, figure on about a 5.5% increase. That's less than in 1968, but nevertheless a pretty good boost.

STANDARD OF LIVING: Inasmuch as wages will rise faster than prices, the national standard of living once more will move ahead.

INTEREST RATES: Borrowers will find that the cost of money will stay very high, though money itself will be available fairly freely. Conversely, of course, savers will earn a good rate of return on their nest eggs.

★ ★ ★

Note the rash of ads these days offering to **lease you a car instead of selling you one.** Typical of the lease prices prevalent in New York: '69 Volkswagen sedan, $66.15 per month for 24 months; '69 Camaro, $119 per month for 26 months; '69 Buick Skylark coupe, $89.90 per month for 26 months; '69 LeSabre, $116.50 per month for 26 months. Insurance and maintenance are extra. Here is what induces people to lease instead of buy:

1) **Convenience.** You get a car just about instantaneously, and it's spanking new.

2) **Splash.** Often a customer leases a more expensive, showier car than he'd buy.

3) **No down payment.** This is the big clincher. By leasing instead of buying, the driver avoids tying up several hundred dollars which he then can spend on something else.

As for the economics of leasing vs. buying: There now are so many lease plans around that you will have to figure out for yourself if any of them is better for you than buying. Generally, say accountants, **leasing won't save you any money.**

★ ★ ★

Here's an interesting—and important—exercise in budgeting: Imagine a retired couple, both aged 65 or over; both are in reasonably good health; **how much money would such a couple need per year to live moderately well?**

Based on late 1966 data put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, **the couple would need about $3,900 annually to get by.** In small towns, it might be less—around $3,500; in metropolitan areas, it would be more—a shade over $4,000. (Of course, since 1966 the cost of living has risen 7%, so the figures should be adjusted accordingly.)

Here's how such a hypothetical budget would be spent: food, 27.7%; housing, 33.6%; transportation, 8.9%; clothing and personal care, 8.9%; medical care, 7.3%; other family consumption, 7.6%, and contributions, 6%.

Some points to remember if you try your own hand at retirement budgeting: Since the advent of Medicare, **medical expenses aren't the big worry they were years ago;** income taxes obviously become less of a headache after retirement; if you own a home, mortgage-free, your shelter costs will be lower than if you rent. On the other hand, **be sure to take inflation (price increases) into account in your planning.**

★ ★ ★

Overlaps in insurance policies are growing nowadays because of the multiplicity of policies and coverage areas. You may find, for example, that you are insured twice for the same accident. **Can you collect twice?**

Generally, yes. That's because each insurance policy is an individual contract between the insured and the insurance company. Thus, **unless there's an exclusion clause,** each contract pays off without respect to any other. Check your policies over to see how they are written.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

100 STYLES FOR WIDE FEET and HIGH INSTEPS

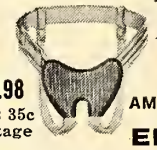
EE to EEEE Only
Sizes 5 to 13

Men only. Casual, dress, work shoes that really fit. Top quality, popular prices. Money-back guarantee.

Not sold in stores

Write Today for FREE CATALOG

HITCHCOCK SHOES, INC., Hingham 5-A, Mass. 02043



℞ FOR RUPTURE RELIEF

$8.98 plus 35c postage

AMAZING NEW-LIFE ELASTIC TRUSS

Compares in quality and comfort with elastic trusses costing twice as much! Elastic body band expands and contracts with each body movement. DROPPED-FRONT design keeps broad, flat foam rubber pad low and in place. No fitting—easy one-buckle adjustment. Padded, adjustable leg straps. Balanced support for single or double reducible inguinal hernia. Washable. For men, women. Send hip measurement. Money-back guarantee if returned postpaid within 30 days.

KINLEN COMPANY • Dept. AL-19P
809 Wyandotte • Kansas City, Mo. 64105

100 WORLDWIDE STAMPS ..only 10c

GET THIS scarce stamp showing Knight who banished Moors and founded Portugal in 1139 — 800 years ago! PLUS 99 different old, new issues from Singapore, Colombia, Gibraltar — the world's 4 corners. Handpicked pictorials, commemoratives galore. Fierce beasts, Indian natives, exotic scenes — 100 exciting stamps in all. Plus colorful stamp selections to examine free. Buy any or none, return in 10 days. Cancel service anytime. EXTRA: learn how to get free stamps every month. Send 10¢ now for this big offer.
GARCELON STAMP CO., Dept. AL1T, Calais, Maine

MAKE GOOD MONEY
SPARE TIME OR FULL TIME

Just Show ANY Homeowner FULL COLOR CATALOG of Fabulous, Exclusive STARK

DWARF FRUIT TREES

No taller than Lilac Bush, but Grow BUSHELS of GIANT Apples, Peaches, Pears, Cherries!

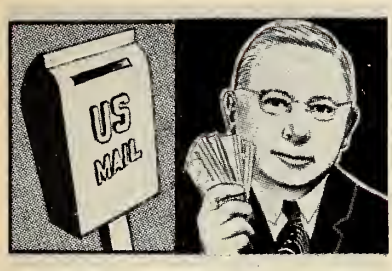
Men! Women! Cash in on huge demand for amazing Patented Dwarf Fruit Trees, available only from Stark Bro's. Even city, suburb homeowners with "Postage-Stamp" size yards buy when they see Dwarf Trees can give them a home orchard, often in 2 years, with GIANT fruit for eating, canning, freezing, or to sell for profit. Imagine! They can plant up to 9 Dwarf Trees in 20 ft. sq. area, can pick topmost fruit without ladder! Almost everyone's eager to order from you on sight!

No Investment! No Inventory! We ship at Correct Planting Time! You Get Big Profits in Advance!
You don't invest 1¢ for nursery stock. Just show Full-Color Catalog of Stark DWARF, SEMI-DWARF and STANDARD Fruit Trees, Shade Trees, Roses, Shrubs. Take orders *any day of year*, collect *BIG PROFIT IN ADVANCE*. More fun than work!
FREE! Money-Making Full-Color Sales Outfit!
Send no money! Fill in, mail coupon for everything you need to start making money first day—all FREE, postpaid, no obligation. Send the Coupon Today!

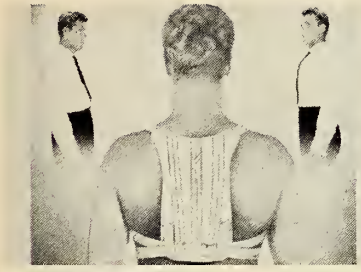
STARK BRO'S, Desk 26019, Louisiana, Mo. 63353

STARK BRO'S, Desk 26019 Louisiana, Mo. 63353
Rush new 1969 Money-Making Sales Outfit FREE, with everything I need to start making money NOW, even spare time.
Miss
Mrs.
Mr.
1st initial 2nd initial last name
R.F.D. or St.
P.O. State Zip

THE AMERICAN LEGION SHOPPER



BORROW entirely by mail from $198 to $1205. Only 36 payments of $47 a month repays $1205. Completely confidential. No endorsers. No embarrassing investigations. Over 60 years of service. Write for free loan papers and full details: Postal Finance Co. Dept. 22-A, 200 Keeline Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska 68102.



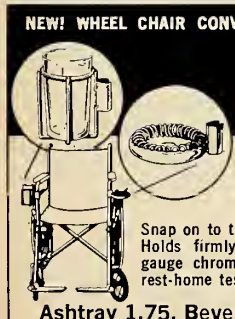
STOP STOOPING, sagging shoulders with new Pi Peer Shoulder Brace. Made of ventilated-for-comfort 3-ply material; cool, lightweight, with padded arm bands. Corrects posture instantly. $5.95. 35¢ pstge. (Men give measurement around chest; women under bust), Piper Brace, Dept. AL-19H, 811 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo. 64105.

FREE
TABLE & CHAIR CATALOG FROM
MONROE

Buy quality banquet equipment at direct-from-factory prices.
WRITE TODAY!

THE MONROE TABLE CO.
69 Church St., Colfax, Iowa 50054

NEW! WHEEL CHAIR CONVENIENCE ACCESSORIES



Magnetic Clip-on
- **ASHTRAY**
- **BEVERAGE HOLDER**

Smart way to prevent spills, burns, juggling. New patented magnetic spring-clip accessories. Snap on to tubular wheel chair frame. Holds firmly at any height. Heavy-gauge chrome plated steel. Hospital, rest-home tested.

Ashtray 1.75, Beverage holder 2.25
Postpaid. Money-back guarantee.
PARK CO., Norcross, Minnesota 56274

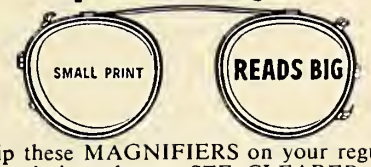
★ YOUR DIVISION OR BRANCH OF ★ SERVICE INSIGNIA IN 10-K GOLD

NOW! Hundreds of New Designs — Easy-Pay Plan
PRESTIGE RINGS you'll be proud to wear. 10-K yellow or white gold. Choose your insignia from America's largest selection. Over 1000 designs for all services, all wars. Money-back guarantee. **Send for FREE illustrated catalog today.**
ROYAL MILITARY JEWELRY
Box Y-300 Apache Junction, Arizona

CHINA DOLLAR
only 10¢

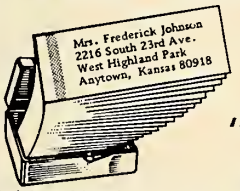
Uncirculated nickel silver dollar minted in 1960 to Commemorate 50th anniversary of The Republic of China (Formosa) . . . only one to a customer . . . a beautiful coin and ONLY 10¢. SUPPLY LIMITED! SEND TODAY. Also get free big catalog illustrating coins and supplies, plus selections of coins from our approval service returnable without obligation. Send name, address, zip number and 10¢ for your China Dollar to: LITTLETON COIN CO., Dept. KC-31, Littleton, New Hampshire 03561

"Clip On" Magnifiers



Clip these MAGNIFIERS on your regular prescription glasses. SEE CLEARER INSTANTLY. Read fine print. Do close work easily. Neat, white metal frame fits all glasses. 10-Day Home Trial. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. On arrival pay postman only $4, plus C.O.D., or send $4, and we pay postage.
PRECISION OPTICAL CO., Dept. 34-A, Rochelle, Ill.

500 RETURN ADDRESS LABELS



50¢
USE YOUR "ZIP" CODE
RICH GOLD TRIM
FREE PLASTIC BOX

Quick and handy way to put your name and return address on letters, checks, books, records, etc. ANY name, address and Zip code up to 4 lines, beautifully printed in black on white gummed labels with rich gold trim. About 2" long. Free plastic box for purse or desk. Set of 500 labels just 50¢ postpaid. Shipped within 48 hrs. Money back if not pleased. Don't know the Zip Code? Add 10¢ per set and we will look it up. **Send for free catalog.**
Walter Drake 3341 Drake Building Colorado Springs, Colo, 80901

TALL or BIG MEN

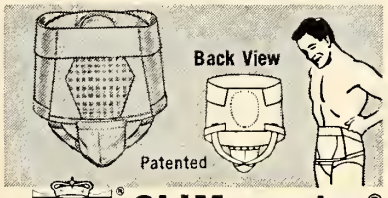
McGREGOR GOES KING-SIZE

McGREGOR Jackets, Sweaters, Shirts; ARROW Perma-Iron Shirts all with bodies cut 4" longer, sleeves to 38". Slacks with higher rise, longer inseams, waists to 60". PLUS 182 SHOE STYLES 10-16 AAA-EEE. Write for FREE 96 Page Color Catalog.

KING-SIZE CO. 119 KING-SIZE BLDG. BROCKTON, MASS.

Yours FREE!
(when you send 10¢ for postage)
20 ALMOST-RARE STAMPS
From 12 LOST NATIONS!
Most a Half-Century Old

We'd like to send you a score of Postage Stamps from nations overrun by invaders in the 19th and 20th Century and never freed again — stamps so appealing that experienced and beginning collectors alike want them! When these are gone no more will be available. And from our Approval Service we'll include 110 *additional* stamps from Britain's Lost Empire, (**alone worth over $3 at catalog prices!**), **plus an Illustrated Album** and other unusual stamps for Free Examination. You can keep the Album and 110 British Empire Stamps as an Introductory Bonus should you buy $1 worth from our approval selection! Or return Album and 110 Stamps with selection and pay nothing. Cancel service anytime. **But in either case, the valuable Lost Nations Stamps are yours to keep FREE** — as an introduction to the World's Most Rewarding Hobby. Send 10c for postage today while supplies last!
KENMORE CO., Milford LN-355, New Hamp. 03055



Pi Peer® SLIM-master®
for that slim youthful look

Takes years off your figure in seconds! Pulls stomach up and in. Wide, no-roll abdominal panel. Flat, foam rubber back pad supports back, eases minor aches & pains of backstrain. Unique design prevents riding or slipping. Cool mesh detachable pouch. An amazing value at $6.95. Send waist size. Guaranteed to slim your appearance or money back if returned postpaid within 30 days. Add 35¢ postage. **PIPER BRACE, Department AL-19A, 811 Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo. 64105**

"NEW SOUND" ACCORDIONS - SAVE ½*

ELECTRONIC AND STANDARD MODELS
***SAVE 1/2** off retail prices of comparable accordions! 42 exciting new models—Standard, ELECTRONIC, Amplifiers, too! All famous makes. Try before you buy. Free Accessories. E-Z Terms. Trade-ins. Lifetime Performance Policy. FREE Color Catalogs and Importer-to-You Discount Prices. Rush coupon.
Accordion Corp. of America, Dept. A-19
5535 W. Belmont, Chicago Ill. 60641

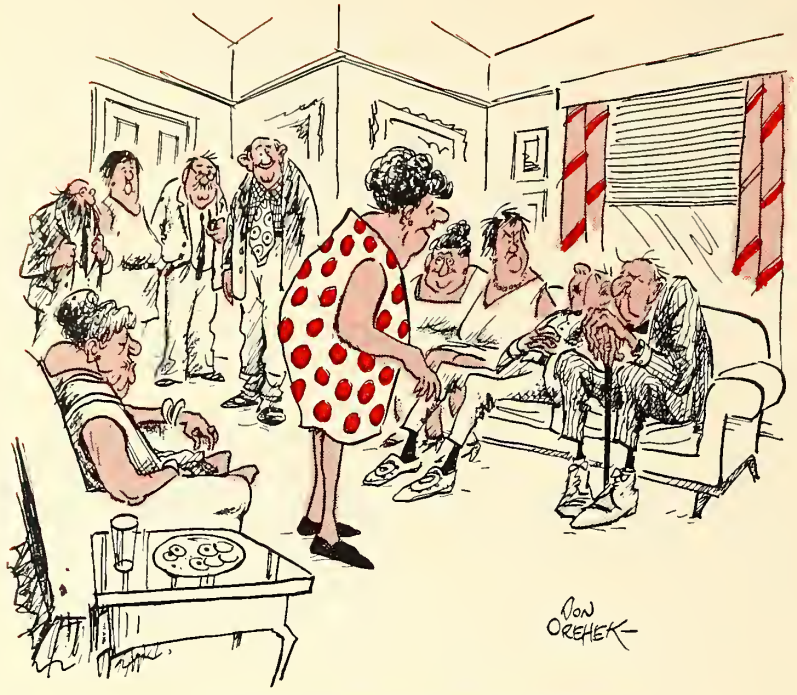
Accordion Corporation of America, Dept. A-19
5535 West Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60641

FREE New Color Catalogs—Discount Prices

Send FREE Catalog of Accordions, Amplifiers—Discount Price List.

Name_____
Address_____
City_____ State_____
☐ Check here if you have Trade-in

PARTING SHOTS



"I've got an idea. Let's play post office!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

SECOND BEST?

An Asiatic potentate who was a kind, erudite and gentle person decided to build a fine library and art gallery for his people. He wanted this to be a magnificent building, well-constructed in every way but he was wise enough to know that he himself did not know the first thing about construction. So he summoned all the great builders of his land to him.

"I want you to do things for me," he said. "I want each of you to tell me why I should select you to do the construction and who would be *your* second choice."

He listened patiently as each of the men proudly told of his talents and capabilities. And he had little trouble in deciding who he would choose. He selected the man who'd got the most votes as second best.

HAROLD HELFER

FLEET-FOOTED, FAST-TALKING HUNTER

A deer hunter in New Mexico dropped a deer with what he thought was an excellent shot. He hurried to the motionless deer, and quickly wrapped his hunting tag around one of the horns, as required by law. Suddenly, the "dead" deer came to life, kicking with all four legs. Too late, the hunter realized he had only creased the animal's head, stunning him momentarily.

The deer scrambled erect and bounded off with the hunter in hot pursuit. Just over a hill, another hunter waited. He saw the fleeing deer and brought him down with a single shot. He had just walked over to his prize when the second hunter arrived, huffing and puffing and waving his arms. "That's my deer, that's my deer," he panted.

"Can you prove it," the second hunter asked.

"It's got my tag on it," the first hunter said.

The second hunter knelt down at the deer's head and fingered the tag for several long seconds. Finally he raised his head and said:

"Mister, if you can run fast enough to catch a deer and tag him, he's yours."

ROBERT COPPEDGE

THE HIPPIE DRONE

He does not like thinking, religion, or soap.
He gives up all labor, and lives without hope.
He claims that this world is beginning to rot.
So what does he do? He begins to smoke pot!
He claims that the rest of the people are squares,
Or they would know how to improve world affairs.
So what does he do? He strums and he fiddles,
And adds to the total of life's unsolved riddles!

MARGUERITE R. FRAZIER

FLASH ! !

FRUSTRATION: When a news bulletin you have already heard, interrupts your favorite TV-program.

BEN BERGOR

FITNESS ROUTINE

There are those who exercise
With a running jump or leap
Me, I watch a horror film
And permit my flesh to creep.

LYNN DAVID PLEET

VALUE IS WHERE YOU FIND IT

There is one good thing about pants that are too tight—they teach you not to drop things.

F. M. KORDA

THE SEAGULL

The seagull laughed
And asked me why
If I could float
Then why not fly?
I smiled at him
And asked one thing;
If he could talk
Then why not sing!

ERIK CALONIUS

"Can I send out for a portable TV? It's time for Peyton Place."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Seagram Distillers Company, N.Y.C. Blended Whiskey. 86 Proof. 65% Grain Neutral Spirits

A better drink. It's as simple as that.

You get a better drink because Seagram's 7 Crown has a better taste...a smoother taste...to begin with.

But don't take our word for it. To really see what's in it for you, you have to open the bottle.

Say Seagram's and Be Sure.

There's something in it for you, too.

America's first family of cigarettes

America's first king size cigarette.

America's first 100 mm cigarette.

Pall Mall quality with menthol

Did you know that you can send Pall Mall cigarettes tax-free to U.S. servicemen overseas? If you'd like an order blank, simply send your name and address to The American Tobacco Company, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017.

PALL MALL

© The American Tobacco Company